

AV. supra 20.

NA 2

Medical Manuscript.

commencing

A.D. 1786.

Consisting of several parts: —

Præscript: Medic:

Tabula Posologica:

Præscript: Varie:

and commencing at other

Posologia & Therapeutica

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7567

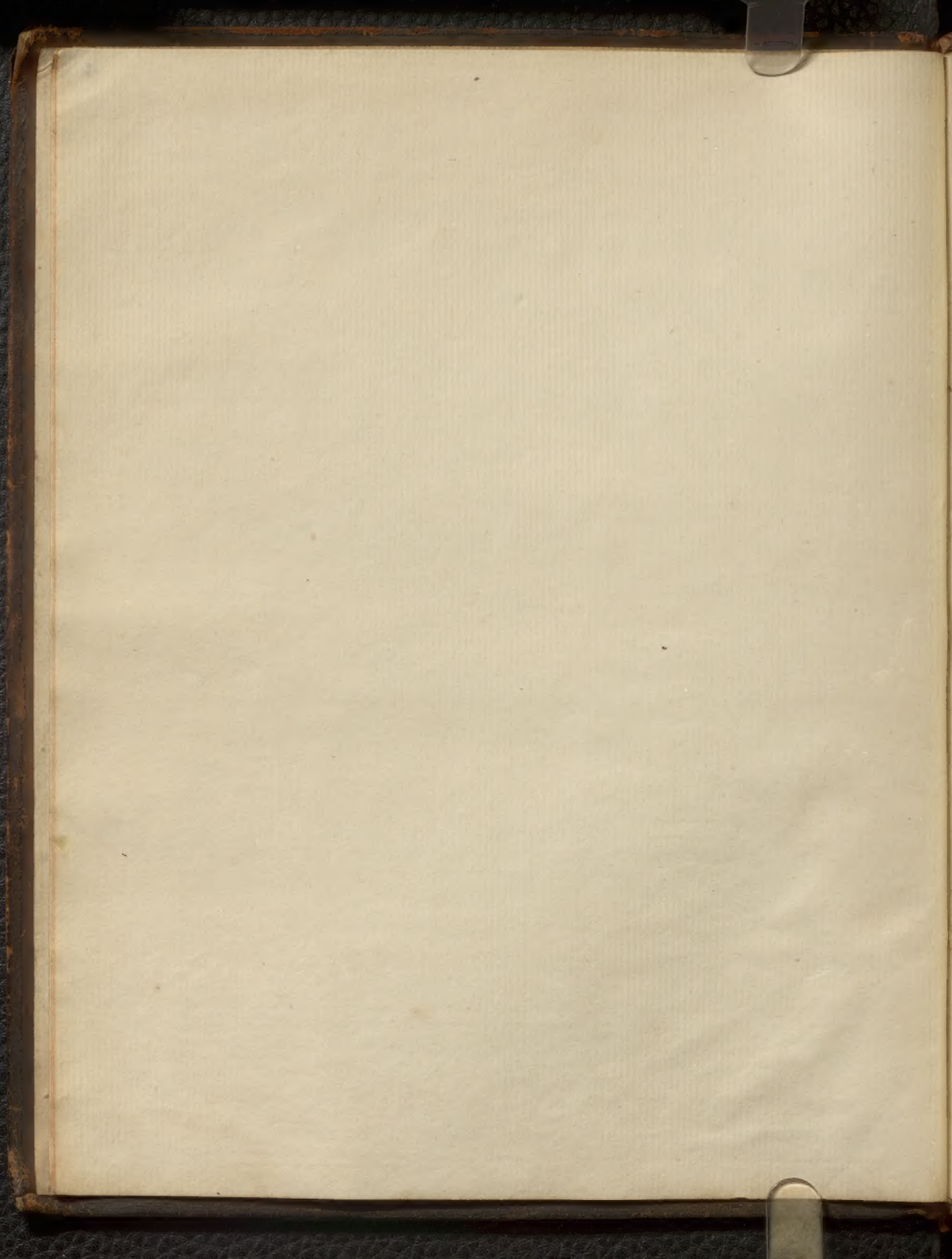
This will be for James
Gregory 1753 - 1821
Just
Prof. Med. Ed. 1776 - 90
& Prof. Med 1790 to his
death.

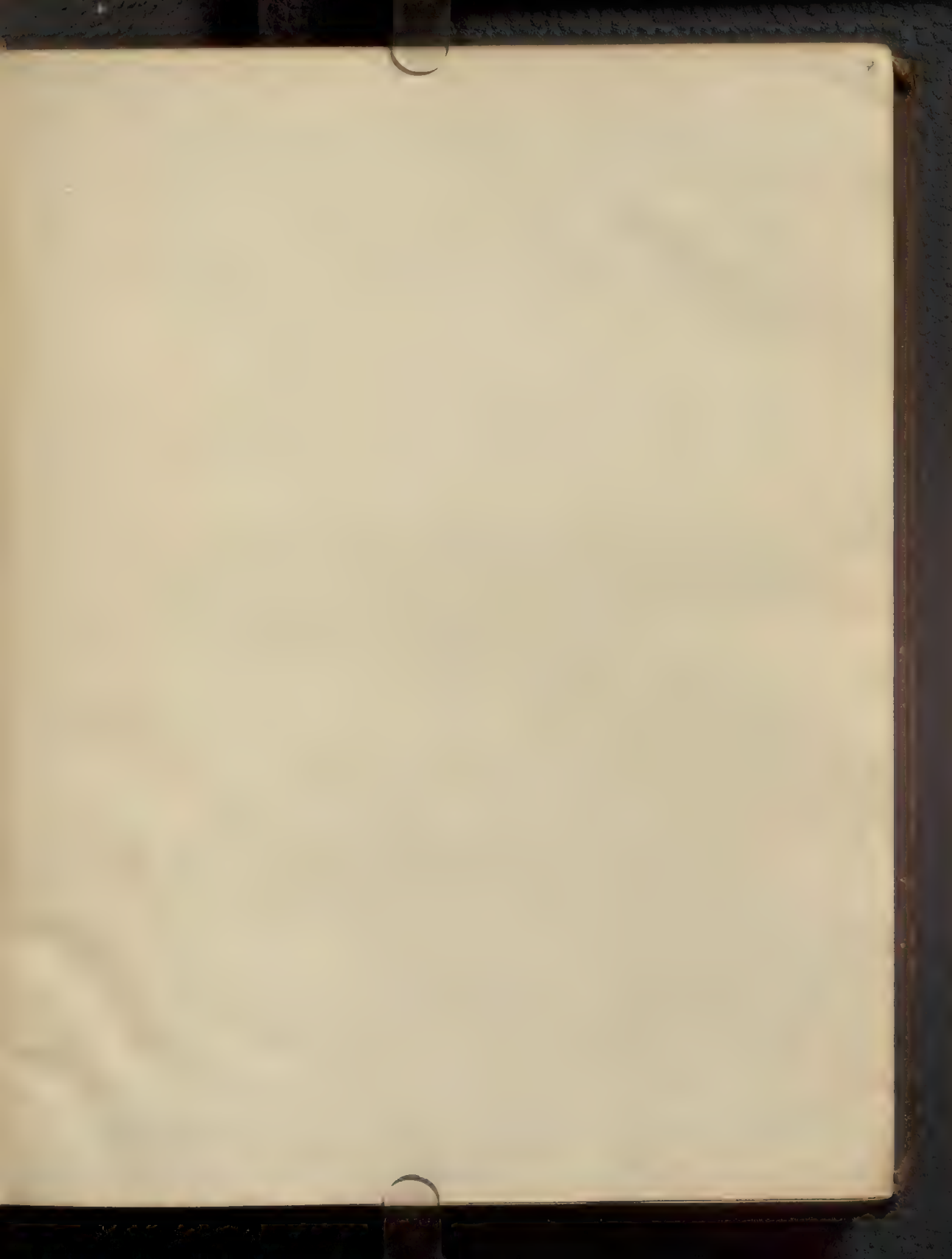
7567. In English, on paper: written in the late
18th or early 19th cent.: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in., 211
leaves.

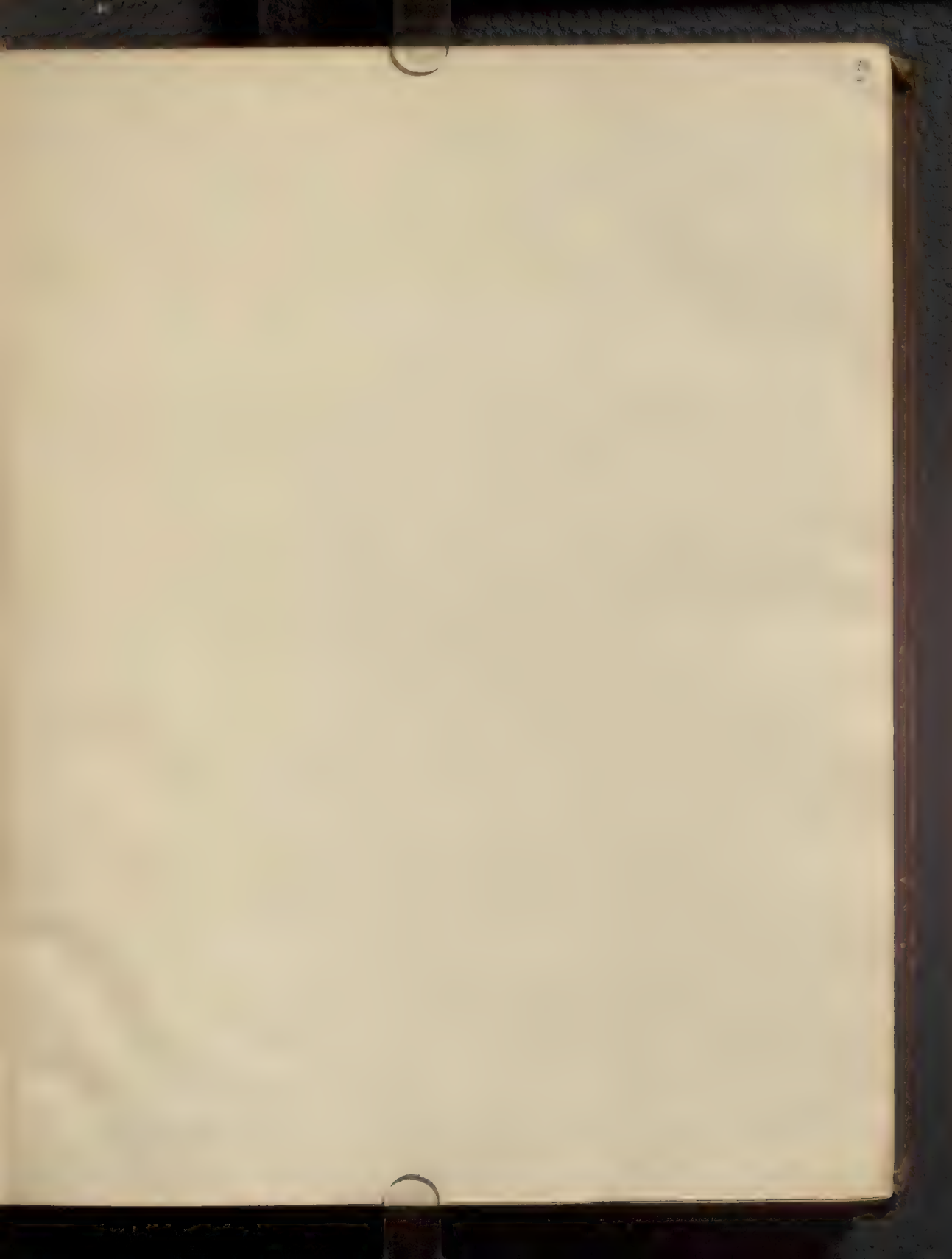
'Gregory's Lectures'; notes of part of
a course of medical lectures (numbered 23-
46). Portions of the notes are by different
hands. Foll. 2-10, 202-end are blank.

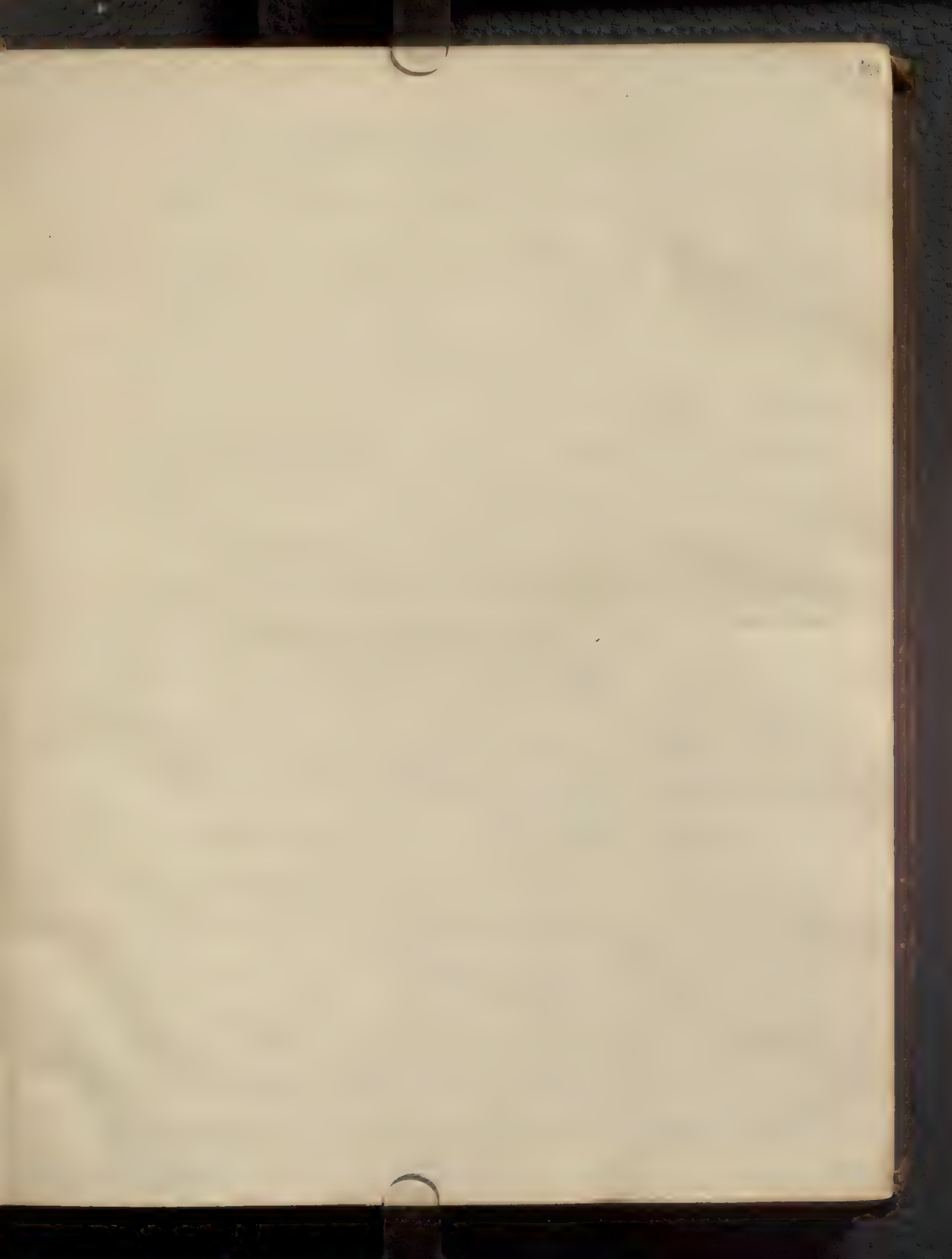
This will be James Gregory, 1753-1821, professor
of the Institutes of Medicine at Edinburgh in 1776
and professor of Medicine from 1790 to his death.
[W. O.]

FROM
THE LIBRARY
OF
SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART.
OXFORD









Tooth ach

of decay and in this means the Roots of these Teeth have been laid bare when by frequently scarifying them the Gums have grown again have enlarged at the Root of the Teeth and by the Teeth that have been loosened by loss of their support have become fixed again.

8. In regard to the abating the violence of the pain next to topical Bleeding Opiate may in general be made use of with great Freedom. I have known when the Dis. was simply Nervous it has been removed in one Night by the Exhibition of an Opiate without any other Remedy -

9. and lastly Extraction but it is always to be considered that this Dis. often proceeds from Rheumatic Affection - when there is no topical Affection of the Teeth. whenever a Tooth is drawn it ought never to be in the time of . . .
Inflammation at least not while it pulsates with Violence . . .
There have been Instances of fatal Hemorrhages in . . .
Consequence of this.

10. As to the Diet & Regimen it must vary according to . . .
particular Cases of the Dis. sometimes the Dis. has been removed or alleviated by a total Abstinence from Animal Food and fermented Liquors, especially a Abstinence from . . .
in this Case. This to be cured the Case in Plethoric and Rheumatic Habits but in other Cases a Regimen quite the

Tooth Ach

Remedy is attended with the best success, I don't know any thing more effectual to prevent the return of the Disorder than keeping the mouth very clean and daily washing it with Cold water; keeping the head too constantly shaved and washing it all over every Day with Cold water. If the Dis. returns periodically the Bark ought to be tried.

Authors

Mr. Beardmore has wrote the best Treatise I know of upon the Teeth.

Gen.

Gout (History)

(The Gout sometimes comes on without any previous Indisposition but in general there are certain Sy.^{ts} by which a Person might know that a Fit of the Gout is approaching & these Sy.^{ts} have in general their seat in the Alimentary Tube and particularly in the Stomach. It is in general preceded for three days before by Flatulency and want of Appetite but commonly the day before the Attack there is an uncommon Loss of Appetite: It is in general preceded by Coughs often by irregular Fits of ^{the} Stomach sometimes by a Torpor of the V. S. sometimes by a suppression of urine & these in those who are apt to sleep at Night. There is sometimes a Senation of Cold as if a Gale of Wind was coming down their Throat or like a Stream of Cold Water. There are many Marks of the V. S. being particularly affected sometimes a violent shedding of Scales and that Pale Striæ which is a general Attendant of V. Disorders, sometimes a day before the Fit comes on the Patient feels an unusual heat in the part the danger there is if continue is more severe generally is the Paroxysm But it frequently happens

Gout

in vigorous Constitution, early in Life, a Sort of the
Gout attacks without any previous learning, & it
generally attacks in this way about one or 2 o Clock in
the Morning when the Patient has gone to Bed in ..

perfect health, he first wakes out of his Sleep with a
violent pain probably in the great Toe or in the Ball
of it, or at other times it comes on with a sensation as
if the Patient had sham'd his Ankle or Foot, it has
exactly the same Appearance and he walks about
many days together and sometimes it goes off without
coming to any great height and the person believes
himself that he has got some slight Pain and does
not dream of the Gout. But the Gout is a Dis. much
more frequent than is imagin'd, because we think not of
it unless we are laid up with a violent Paroxysm, but
there are every day instances of people having a pain
in their Foot or the Ball of the great Toe which I have
not the least Doubt is a acute pain but as it comes to no
height no notice is taken of it. In general it is the
beginning it attacks people in the usual manner just
mentioned with all the Sy.^s of Infl. In however the
Sy.^s of it are not so violent as in the common acute
Inflammation. It generally begins with some degree
of Heat or at least when the Patient is waked from his
Sleep with pain he has a slight Shivering and common
at a beginning of fevers. I mentioned the Ball of the great

Gout

See as most commonly the Seat of the Pain but this is not
invariable. It attacks commonly in regular Paroxysms and goes
round the whole Foot and seldom ever remains with great violence
in any one Spot above a few hours at a time extremely violent
and for 8 hours at the same time making a Progress from one
part of the Foot to the other, 'til it has visited every part. Generally
speaking after being 2 days in one foot it seizes the other and goes
over that Foot much in the same manner as the first. I believe it
is uncommon for any person to have a severe fit only in one foot
without the other's being affected, and in proportion as the
Violence of the pain comes on in one place it diminishes in
another. When the Constitution begins to decline and the
Gout is exceeding severe it attacks other Joints of the body
particularly the Knees and the Throat. In the beginning of the
Fit the Urine is remarkably high coloured and in small
Quantity and deposits a copious sediment. 'Tis impossible
to fix any time of the Continuance of the pain. It generally
is in proportion to the violence of it therefore with People
advanced in Life whose Constitutions are much broke
their Fits will be less severe but of longer Duration. frequently
when the Fit is long continuance it produces particular
Solidities & Concretions in the Joints called Gouty But many
have it with great severity without any of these Concretions
in the Joints the Seat of which is in the Muscular Membranes
immediately under the Skin at the same time many others that

Gout

have the Gout very slightly have these Tophi very capriciously. There is one Instance in T^h written of Gout being produced in all the Joints in the space of a day in a Man of 40 years old who lived with the utmost Temperance.

In the Common Bowser the Paroxysm comes on generally most evident towards Night and keeping Patient in constant pain during the whole Night with a constant uneasiness & agitation and toiling about from one place to another and a constant expectation of finding some place where he can lay his Leg with tolerable ease and as certainly in the Morning there is a Remission of the pain and soon after he retires to sleep and that is generally the only sleep he gets during the course of the Paroxysm, when the Patient keeps asleep sometimes about 6 in the Morning a sweat generally comes out over the whole Body upon the part where the pain is at once as the rest of the Body and many people that never sweat upon other Occasions have this sweat in the Morning. The Patient generally continues pretty moderate thro' the day and as the Evening comes on the Paroxysm gradually approaches.

It is a Circumstance pretty generally observed that there is an uncommon Degree of Clearness of the head in the Paroxysms notwithstanding the want of sleep perhaps for many Nights. The Linking of the Spirits comes on more after the Fit is gone off and when the Patient sleeps

Gout

nine or ten hours in the day then he has the greatest depression of spirits -

When People come to be far advanced in Life and the Constitution much broke there is often very little Intermission between the Paroxysms of the Gout and the Paroxysm is never violent, instead of pain - there is rather a sickness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, various Deliriums, the Urine copious and impure, often an itching over the whole Body and a Effluvi. These &c. frequently attend the Gout in people whose Constitutions are much broke; sometimes there is a universal Lassitude and Diarrhoea. But in the more sound Constitutions it often attacks the head & Lungs as well as the Stomach. When it attacks the head it comes on with a violent headache which lasts a considerable time before the Patients become delirious and comatose. When it attacks the Breast the Patient is vexed with all the Sy. of Peripneumony, great difficulty of Breathing and a Scur of Stricture on the Lungs. When it attacks the Stomach the Patient has intolerable violent Pains, there great Tension Coldness and Torpor in the Stomach and a Craving for Cold Drink. The only way in which we can pronounce that these Pains are the Gout, is from knowing that it is in the Patients Constitution. I have often seen it begin with an Angina. any thing that produces the inflammatory Diathesis in Gouty Constitutions is apt to bring on a fit of the Gout and when it does come on it clears the Constitution of that kind of any Dis. it labours under -

Gout

It is a very certain thing that the Gout has often salutary Effects on the Constitution. To be sure considering the violent pain it occasions and how frequently it weakens the Constitution, entirely breaks it, and often pretty early in Life, it would be hard if there were not some advantages attending it. It most frequently removes all the variety of Humoral Complaints, & the Complaints that affect the Alimentary Canal, many Nervous Disorders too are carried off by it, particularly Asthma, Paralytic Disorders, Convulsions and Dropsies. Intermitting Fevers are sometimes carried off by it. We frequently find it alternate with nephretic Complaints. & Out of the Gout often removes Nephretic Paroxysms and Hemorrhagic Complaints.

It is a good sign of the Gout's going off if the Urine deposit a large Sediment & sometimes the Fit is carried off by a Spontaneous Diarrhoea

Cure

I shall first treat of what is proper to be done in the Paroxysm.

Here it is of Importance to make a Distinction between those People that have strong and vigorous Constitutions, in whom the Dis. may easily be propagated to the Extremities and those people whose V. is much

Gout

weakened who have a great Atonia. Between these two there must be a great difference of Treatment. In general the thing we have to do is merely to mitigate the violence of the *dy.* and if we can to shorten the *Fit* but with persons of strong and vigorous Constitutions we may use more freedom with regard to certain applications to shorten the *Fit* and alleviate the Pain... whereas with persons that are a good deal weakened and... especially where it appears that the *Dis.* is very mobile, there we must be very cautious; for very often Medicines that appear to be very simple have even fatal Effects, Walking has often put off an approaching *Fit* but at other times it has the contrary Effect of accelerating the Paroxysm. The Business then during the *Fit* is to endeavour to abate the Violence of it without incurring any Danger of relapsing it.

I shall now mention the particular Remedies that are applied in the Paroxysm.

1. Bleeding I think very seldom takes place in this *Dis.* There may be Cases where general Bleeding may be useful supposing any young stout Man, vigorous and Plethoric, in a Course of high Living to be seized with a *Fit*, I believe he will be relieved with great safety and that it would tend to abate the violence of the Inflammatory State of the *Dis.* and with most People I believe Bleeding is very useful and with

Spitt

many very improper. Most Gentle People have weak
Nerves, and with all People of that Constitution Bleeding
does not agree, whenever the Dis. attacks the head the
Bread or the Bowels to be sure copious Bleeding is as
hazardous as in other Inflammatory Affections of those parts -
But at that in common Cases Bleeding is not at all necessary
and sometimes attended with Danger yet topical Bleeding
since often very good Effects in mitigating the violence of
the Pain. When the Dis. attacks the Ball of the great
Toe and the parts about are much Swelled and the Pain
becomes excruciating Topical Bleeding have often very
good Effects especially in people whose Constitutions are
vigorous it may be done with Safety and it runs no
Risk of dispelling the Dis.

2. Vomiting is sometimes of great Service it sometimes
prevents the Influx of the Fit This is particularly the Case
where the occasional Cause of the Dis. is Cruelty or a
Morbid Acid in the Stomach Vomiting by removing this
may prevent the Paroxysm; and even during the Fit it
is proper to bring up Crudities which might increase and
increase the Violence of the Fit. There is an Account in the
Philosophical Transactions of a violent Fit of the Gout
being removed by the Vomiting a large Quantity of Acid
The Effects of Vomits are to promote a Circulation and
Expiration and on that Account they may be serviceable

Spont

in this Case because whatever promotes Perspiration tends to mitigate the violence of the pain...

3. Cathartics sometimes likewise prevent an insupportable Fit where the occasional Cause is sometimes morbid in the alimentary Canal; but at the same time independant of this, a Saliva, all that is necessary during the Course of the Dis. is not to keep the Bolls open. We must be extremely cautious in opening in Habits that are in any Degree worn out. Where the Patient is strong and Plethoric a cooling & evacuating may give two or three Stools may be highly proper because it tends to abate the violence of the Inflammatory Fever and at the same time with such Patients there is no hazard of relapsing the Dis. But there are many Instances of Patients who have suffered greatly from a Purging during the Paroxysm it has made the Disenter shift and often attacks the Stomach We find Dr. Sydenham particularly a great Enemy to Purging during the Fit.

4. Antiseptics All acid Sudorifics are highly improper with the more vigorous People but those Sudorifics that are sedative and that keep a gentle Moisture on the Skin are universally found to be of Service...

I observed that in general always towards Morning the Patient gets a little Sleep perhaps two or three hours and then generally wakes in a little Sweat. I am very sure that I mistake any Diluents and if the Constitution is debilitated

Gout

Such as are gently stimulating and then lying in the Bed the 12 or 16 Clock is of real Service and tends to shorten the Fit, but all violent Sweats tend to weaken the Patient and as such do great mischief.

5. External Applications & those that are generally used in the beginning are Emollient - - -
Tomentations and Cataplasms But they are really in general of very little Service when applied in the very beginning of the Dis and whilst the pain is very violent but before the swelling has begun whereever they - - -
facilitate the swelling they do Service but after the swelling and redness is fairly come on I don't think they are of any Service at all and I am sure that a constant Application of Emollient Pultices of any kind to the Joint tends greatly to weaken it and to make the Patient longer in being able to walk than he would have been had he never used any. One of the most common Pultices is that made of Rye Meal when there is such an extreme tenderness that the Patient cannot bear to have the part touched I have known the pain greatly relieved by the Steams of warm Water The common Applications of Camphorated Spirits of Wine are attended with the greatest Danger There are many Instances of it.

Gout

treating the Gout now being attended with fatal Consequences

The Oldest Practice in the Gout that was ever heard of is -
the application of Cold, with a view unquestionably not only to
mitigate the violence of the pain but totally to remove it. It
has been carried so far as to apply Pulveres of Snow to the part
which we may easily believe will quickly melt and as fast
as it has melted new Snow has been applied. This has
been practised in some parts of Germany and whenever
the Patient has been able to set his feet on the Ground he
has been carried out and made to walk in the Snow.

We find some Observations of this kind in Puklin.

The ¹st Method you may easily imagine I don't speak of
these I think to recommend them in Practice. We can
never attempt them with any Degree of Safety unless a

Patient has a very sound strong, vigorous Constitution
The last thing one would prescribe tho' it has been in
some Cases attended with Success. There is no doubt indeed
its success in the present Paroxysm but there is a
doubt with respect to its Consequences. I would never
advise any Patient to try what I have often practised upon
myself that is when a Fit of the Gout is going off I have
tried Effusion of Cold water on the Feet with a view merely

Gout

to brace them and I have always found remarkable
evidence, that I have walked much sooner than I should
otherwise have done. But I have never done this till
the Fit has been quite gone off, and tho' I use such a
Freedom with myself trusting to my own Constitution
I would not advise any other person to do it.

There are arid Cataplasms and Sinapisms --
sometimes applied to the Foot in the Gout tho' these are
generally indeed applied where the Gout is a fixed pain
in the internal Viscera and we want to bring it down to
the Feet. any thing stimulating to the Feet is the
Method used to bring down the Gout to that part.
Sinapisms are sometimes however used when the Gout
is in the feet and are found to relieve the pain when --
extremely violent: If the swelling be not come on the
application of a Mustard Cataplasma immediately above
the part brings on an external Inflammation which --
always takes off much of the pain and makes the swelling
come on much sooner but it is a mere temporary Relief
and if the swelling be already come on they are by no
means proper.

As to the application of Blisters I have known them
used where a Fit of the Gout has been actually present

Gout

in the Feet. The only View of them is to bring it down to the Feet. In this Case they are frequently applied and they are found to discharge well even when the Gout is come down, but they are very difficult to heal afterwards, when once the swelling and Redness is come on they can by no means take place among external applications. The best I know is very soft wool next to that is Flax or the softest Linnen. There should be a Continuance too to keep the weight of the Cloaths off.

Opiates are what we naturally have recourse to in all violent pains. However I think that in the Gout they are of extremely little Service, and certainly if a person takes as sufficient Dose he may in this as well as in all other Cases allay the violence of Pain, but at the same time he will keep that he gets well be very disturbed, and makes him much more confused the next day.

For this reason I never give Opiates during the violence of the Dis. but when it remits we may use them with great Success and I am persuaded from my own Experience and from that of many others that they may be used at a certain Period with great Advantage, the Period I mean is after the Violence of the Dis is gone off at which Period most people have been in four days a pain and uneasiness just sufficient to keep them from sleeping any. While we are in this Situation

Gout

sometimes for 10, 12 or 14 Days and never shut their Eyes less 6, or 7 or 8 Clock. Now I say that at this time a moderate Dose of Opium 30 or 36 gr of L.L. is sufficient to procure the Patient refreshing and Sleep without any Inconvenience the next day and its an Effect of Opium always to increase Diaphoresis which people in the Gout have a Disposition to in the morning, This Practice is much recommended lately by Dr. Warner in his Treatise on the Gout. If he had given a plain Account of his own Experience in the Gout of the different Remedies he tried and of the different Effects of them, if he had given us a Book of Facts of this kind of 40 or 50 pages it would have been a much more valuable Work than the long Account he has given of the Theories that were current in Collinson 50 years ago. However what he says on the Subject of Opium is well worthy Attention.

7. Diet During the Paroxysm it must depend on the Circumstances of the Patient's Constitution. If he is Plethoric and has marks of the Inflammatory Diathesis it ought to be just the same cooling Diet as in other Inflammatory Fevers. If he avoids animal Food and fermented Liquors at that time he will have the Fit much milder, than if he indulged in a free use of them. But if the Patient is advanced in Life and of his Constitution

Gout

is broke and there is the smallest apprehension of the Dis-
eas attacking the Viscera, when the Gout is on he ought to live a
little more fully and to drink more fermented Liquors than at
another time. I advise many of my Patients in such Cases to
take a little Wine and especially Wine of a strong Body such as
Rhenish which is the best and to take it more liberally than they
have been accustomed to in perfect Health. When a Fit of
the Gout is on it is not the time to abridge unless with persons
that are young and Robust and that have great Vigor of
Constitution.

Treatment in the Intervals

In regard to any Medicine or any particular Regimen that
may prevent an Attack of the Gout there is very great difficulty
often in saying how far it may be proper for a Person to
submit to such Medicine, because the great Question is
whether or not the person would be the worse if he went
without a Fit of the Gout. At the same time to any person
that enjoys perfect Health about the prime of Life and is
only subject to the Gout in that Case there can be but
little Regimen. If he is acquainted with any Regimen
that would preserve him from the Attack of the Gout and if
it appears that the Regimen has no tendency to impair his
Constitution he will undoubtedly do right to Submit to it.

Gout

But as the Gout in the decline of Life is always attended with Sy.^m of general Debility particularly of the Alimentary Canal. It is universally allowed by all Physicians that the Patient should follow such a Regimen and take such Medicines as do not tend to lower but to brace the System.

I shall now mention most of the Methods that have been proposed for preventing the Return of the Gout.

1. Great Dependence has been had upon Aromatics which generally tend to brace the System. Bitters & Aromatics or Stomachic Medicines have been prescribed for the Gout in the earliest Ages. We find them particularly mentioned by Celsus Aurelianus and by all the Greek Writers. Upon this Plan the Duke of Portland's powder have been found of which you will find an Account in the Lond. Med. Essays. It appears that they consist in a variety of Bitters and Aromatics, a Jumble of Ingredients thrown together upon no particular Plan. They have however been in great Reputation for the Cure of the Gout, and it is a certain Thing that Numbers who have taken this Medicine who before were subject to a return of the Gout every year have got rid of it entirely. There is no Question of the Fact. At the same time it has appeared in

Gout

England that a great number of these People that have got rid of the Gout in this way, have broke their Constitution entirely, and some have died of specific, some Paralytic and some Apoplectic; in short a variety of different Disorders - have been carried them off. There are numerous Examples of this kind so that this great medicine is now universally laid aside. It has been at different times revived and been in reputation and then laid aside again for the same reason. We may observe here of Bitters in general that tho' extremely proper to strengthen the Stomach if taken for a certain time, yet the long continued use of them is extremely hurtful producing a real Debility whether it be owing to some Harsh or poisonous Quality in them as we find that Bitters poison several other Animals. I shall not say; but with regard to the Fact it is clear that a continued use of Bitters tends to debilitate the Constitution. At the same time tho' I mention this I would still recommend Bitters to those People that have the Gout in their Constitution and that have their Constitution broke a good deal. I would advise them from time to time to take Bitters but particularly the Bark with a view to strengthen their Stom. and to prevent the

Gout

Generation of acids but let them be taken sparingly and with Intermissions, Chamomile Tea is often prescribed with the same view and that very justly. But Tansey Tea was in great Reputation some years ago for the Gout.

I apprehend any Effects it had was merely as a stomatic Medicine; but its Effects were never considerable. With most People it seemed to have no Effect at all and it is now generally laid aside.

With respect to the Powder that is in Fashion at present as there is always some Medicine in Fashion for the Cure of the Gout; I can say nothing at all about it because it is kept a Secret; It does not however appear to be a Pithor but rather an Antimonic and to operate by increasing Perspiration and a flow of Urine. From the Account given of these Powders it should seem that in some Cases they have been of great Service in alleviating the Fit and even in removing it altogether but it is to be considered that it is only within these three years that they have begun to be used. Therefore we can say nothing of their Effect either in preventing a Fit, or how far it can be prevented with Impunity.

Gout

2. The Theory of the Gout proceeding from a Morbid Acid naturally leads to the practice of giving alkalis and Testacea and to be sure as far as a Morbid Acid acts in the Stomach as an occasional Cause of Humors on the Gout Alkali or Testacea immediately applied in ayle of Urine Upon the same principle the Mineral Waters that contain Alkali have been recommended in the Gout and are said to have been frequently used with good success. A small Dose of Potassic Alkali taken in the Morning in the Interval of the Paroxysm is much recommended by Dr. Wicken and the Patients Drinking a Decoction or Infusion of Salafra or any gentle aromatic that tends to produce Sweat, and the Patient sweating in this way for some hours every Morning he says has been of great service in preventing the Return of the Gout. I have no experience of this at all but perhaps any person that has frequent Returns may find it worth his while to attempt a Man of this kind, but any person that has a fit but once a year will never think of following a Man because in the first place it is exceedingly disagreeable and what is more the long use of sweating is done in the Morning and long evolutions Bed must debilitate the Constitution. I don't know any thing that tends to do it so much as constant daily Sweat.

Gout

Upon the same principle viz^t with a view to destroy Morbid Acidity Lime Water has been much recommended and really in several Cases I think it has been of Service I have known people who have drank Quarts of Lime Water every day and perhaps they have had a Fit of the Gout more seldom and more gentle than before, but I have not known any Instances of its preventing the Dis. If it be in the Winter time whose Stomachs are much debilitated should not take it perfectly cold.

Upon the same principle Soap has been . . . recommended as a Destroyer of Acidity. I have not seen any such Effects. Indeed there are few people who can bear it in such a Quantity as to have that Effect on the Blood, if there was any Acid in the Blood which there is found not to be.

3. Diet upon which greater dependance is to be had than upon any thing else. One of the great Occasion^{al} Causes of the Gout is certainly free living and especially an Excess in point of eating and particularly eating very high seasoned Food and this naturally leads people to imagine that great Temperance in point of Regimen and abstinence from fermented

Gout

Human and Animal Food must be good. Method of curing the Gout. There are certainly numberless Instances of People that have had the violence of the Disorder greatly mitigated by being reduced to a thick and heretick Diet and there can be no Doubt but there are some Examples of the Dis. being absolutely cured by this means and I don't at all doubt that People whose Constitutions are sound, if early in Life they would take to such a Diet might prevent the Dis. altogether, even with but moderate Exercise, But at the same time after People's Constitutions begin to fail I should never advise them to have recourse to such a Diet because I have known some Instances of its proving fatal, it prevented the Gout indeed, but that very Circumstance was fatal because the Gout was necessary to the Constitution. If a person has a Mind to make a Transition from a full Diet to a low Diet or from a low one to a full one it must always be by slow degrees especially in gouty People for there may be a difficulty with respect to a total Change of Diet there can be no Hesitation at all with regard to excessive Temperance particularly with regard to Abstinence from all Flesh Suppers. These are highly improper for People Subject to the Gout and what animal Food they do take should be plainly dressed and eat only in its own Cravey. People that sit down every day to eat

Gout

Animal Food highly seasoned will find it attended with all the same inconveniences as the Duke of Portland's Disorders, for whether you take a Quantity of Aromatic Spice in the form of an Electuary from an Apothecary's Shop or take it in the Dish at Table it can make no difference at all

With regard to the other parts of Regimen Strong bodied Wines agree best with gouty People. All weak Wines are apt to bring on a Morbid Acidity Port and Madeira are generally the best Wines and where there is a Morbid Acidity in the Stomach Brandy and Water are perhaps better and preferable to any Wine and of Small Liquors very old Porter not Stale nor in a State of Fermentation is much the best. I know that with many gouty people it sits easier than the best Wine. It is in point of Regimen certainly - proper to keep up a free perspiration. It is observed that Gouty people are generally less disposed to sweat than others. It has been proposed with a view to keep off the Gout, to keep the Legs and Feet thinly clothed and even to have holes in the Soles of their Shoes to let in the cold Air. I dare say in some cases it may do,

Gout

considerable Service but at the same time we must consider that if a Person lives in other respects in such a way as to produce the Gout, merely endeavouring to keep it out of the Feet is certainly a bad Practice.

4. The Remedy I have principally Dependance upon and I am perfectly convinced that it would cure the Gout radically with Temperance even where there is a strong hereditary Taint is Exercise but not the Exercise that Gentlemen take on Horseback 5 or 6 miles and back again, tho' this is very good and it is better to do so than sit by the Fire side but at the same time this with most people has very little Effect but making them eat twice as much Dinner as they otherwise would so that what is gained one way is lost another. But the Exercise I mean is severe bodily Labour. & the Dis. being unknown to Labouring People is sufficient to prove this practice to be good and moderate Experience confirms it. But the proper Exercise is not riding on Horseback and much less in a Coach or Carriage but the Exercise that is particularly adapted to this Dis. is Exercise by way of walking and strong bodily Labour where there is great use made of Muscular Motion. I have known many Cases where there

Gout

have been Explains the Points that have been removed by such Exercise, and as I said before, I believe with Temperance it would cure the Dist. Next to Exercise the constant daily Friction of the whole Body the Legs particularly is of great use Every part of the Limbs ought to be particularly attended to by all People in the Decline of Life and where the Gout does not form into a regular Fit, In order to Invite it to the Extremities when that is wanted the Legs ought to be kept constantly warm It may be observed that in all Cases whatever where we think proper to recommend Frictions we should never or at least with a number of people we ought not to recommend simple Frictions, because what is so simple few will submit to therefore it is always a proper Method to order the Flannel with which the part is rubbed to be fumigated with some Aromatic Gum that shall give an Appearance of a Medicine In that way we find People will continue for Months and years in the use of Friction, whereas if you only Order Flannel they will not continue it 8 days -- We often prescribe Ointments for the same Intention

5. The Conquest to a Warm Bath is much used by some People in various Circumstances & always with great Advantage. There are numberless Instances of People who

Gout

and almost entirely lost the use of their Limbs by the long continuance of the Gout, that by Bathing in Bath or Buxton waters have in a great measure recovered the use of them Cold Bathing has likewise been used by many people in respect to the Gout as one of the most powerful Weapons of the Art, and is indeed with great advantage. However there is considerable Danger in using the Cold Bath by People subject to the Gout because if the Constitution is much debilitated by the Dis. and the time of the Dis. is approaching there must be bad consequences but for people whose Constitutions are entire and firm this Danger is not so great.

6. It does not appear that Purgings is of any particular service in preventing the Return of the Gout, occasionally perhaps it may be of Service so far as there is any Order in the Dis. that cannot act as an occasional Cause of the Dis. and certainly so far as keeping the Belly open tends to keep off an Intermittent Diathesis, so far it may be of Service in preventing the Gout otherwise it does not appear that it is of any Consequence and it is certain that a repeated use of Purgatives tends very much to debilitate the Force of the Alimentary Canal and so far must do mischief.
7. The same may be said with regard to Vomits, Vomiting

Gout

know are apt to be serviceable for preventing an Attack ^{of} Gout is occasioned by a Morbid Acidity in the ^{Stomach} - when that Acts as an occasional Cause of the Paroxysm - I think by taking this Off and promoting perspiration - prevent the Paroxysm at that time but the too frequent use of them generally debilitates the Tone of the Stomach.

8. There are some Mineral Waters that are in ^{great} Repute for the Gout especially those that contain an Alk. but all Sulfurated Mineral Waters that purge very briskly are highly improper and dangerous for the reason I just now mentioned & the Mineral Waters that are in the greatest Reputation for Gouty people where the Constitution is much debilitated the Tone of the Stomach very much hurt in consequence of Luxurious Living are the Bath Waters and that occasions the general Report of Gouty people to them. I imagine that in the Case of Drinking the Bath Waters and bathing when there is a stiffness of the Limbs it is one of the best of places that a Gouty that can afford it can resort to for enjoying the latter part of their Life.

9. There is only one other Evacuation which I shall mention in the Intervals of the Gout as a preservative from it and that is Issues I have known several Instances myself of People

Gout

of Gouty Habits that have found an Issue in the Leg of great Service for preventing a further Attack of the Gout or making it much milder, but what way it has this Effect we cannot say but I am certain of the Fact and I look upon it as one of the greatest preservatives and one of the safest of any that can be made use of, and particularly it should be used by those who will not submit to a proper Regimen

But with what over Anxiety People that are Subject to the Gout may seek for some Medicine that will prevent the Attack and with Impunity. I believe that there is no such Medicine to be found. There is no Medicine that will allow Patients to indulge in Luxury and Idleness with a Gouty Constitution with Impunity and the only periodical Cure of the Dis. is the strictest Temperance and hard Bodily Labour and that I do apprehend is radical and safe.

The Gouty Gravel generated in the Joints are sometimes found extremely troublesome. They often burn the Urine and Discharge a Chalky Matter, when they don't do this they may sometimes be dissolved by a vis. Quantity of Oil and Turpentine with Spirit of Salt V. Sweeten recommended. Some Tartar dissolved with twice its Quantity of quick-Lime and exposed to a very strong Fire and when Cold

Gout

dissolved filtered and vapourated the salt which is the
(Consequence) of the Evaporation is afterwards kept in
close Vessels to prevent the Access of Air he applies
this to the Joints and says that it never failed to dissolve
them. It is a thing I never saw tried, He mentions
that it has a similar Effect on the Excrements of the Bones

Method of Promoting a Exit of the Gout

to the Extremities when it attacks any of the Viscera
this is of more Service than removing a Gouty Paroxysm
in the Extremities which is not dangerous of itself
because People never die of it but the Patient's Life
often depends upon bringing a Exit of the Gout down
to the Extremities. It is often a difficult Thing to know
the Gout when it is not fixed in the Extrem. People
that have the Gout in their Constitution in the Decline
of Life and when they are much debilitated often are
Subject to violent pains in their Stomach which is
considered as an Attack of the Gout in the Stomach
This is very often attended with a Eructation of Wind
and Flatulency. Indeed it appears to be a Exit of the
Gout or to be intimately connected with it because

Gout

if the Gout is brought into the Extr. the Pain of the Stomach ceases. To however to see a Patient in this way we must inquire whether ever he had the Gout or whether it be in the Family because there is no certain Criterion by which we can say that such a person as I am now speaking of is the Gout and may be removed by bringing on a Fit in the Extr. To however then the Gout Attacks in this way the warmest Aromatic Stimulant Medicines that can be given are certainly the best remedies and it is surprising what large Doses of Strong Tonic or even of Brandy can be taken without warming the Stomach or occasioning any great heat of Body. If Tonic has no Effect we must have recourse to Strong Spirits. Besides these, Spirits may be given with great Safety and often without the least Effects. It is surprising what Dr. Sydenham mentions of the great benefit he received from Anodynes in this Case he says he saved his Life seven times when the Gout attacked his Stomach by Drinking some Dints of Vinace Beer which he vomited up again and afterwards taking small Doses such as 10 Drops of L.L. I have seldom seen 10 Drops of any Service when the Stomach is attacked, it generally requires near double that Dose

Gout

to have any Effect

But the Gout sometimes attacks the Lungs sometimes the Head sometimes the Stomach and Intest. with all the Marks of topical Infl. in the part where it is the Case it must be treated as any other Infl. of the part by Bleeding & purging & blistering and the Antiphlogistic Regimen. I have known some Instances of Patients who I thought lost their Lives for the want of this - They had the Gout with all the Marks of Infl. but being subject to the Gout before they supposed it was the Gout and perhaps being in the Decline of Life so they would not bleed or the Physician would not bleed them. The very Phys. mistook the bleeding and were shy of every other Evacuation, instead of the Antiphlogistic Regimen they gave warm Stim. & Medicines with a view to determine to the Extremities. In consequence of this Treatment I have seen many Instances of People who survived to their Grave; I think then that in all cases such as I mentioned just now, the same Antiph. Regimen the same Evacuations are necessary as in the Common Phlegmasia. At the same time it is highly proper to make such Applications to the Extremities as tend to promote a Determination of the Blood to those Parts and in consequence of that to bring on a Cure of the Gout there. I have seen Instances when the Gout has attacked

Gout.

attracts the Blood peculiarly with a ^{slight} and some degree of Apoplexy that the application of Vinapisms to the Feet have had the ^{eff.} of bringing down a Fit of the Gout. Blisters are sometimes applied with the same view and are very Difficult of healing as I ment^d before. Sometimes it is found to answer better to bleed in the Foot rather than in the Arm. We sh^d likewise make some strong & rictions on the Extremities, bathe them in Warm Water, wrap them up in Cloths pouring out of Warm . . . Water and do this too around the application of the Vinapisms or Blisters or Mustard Cataplasm. In short we must do everything that tends to promote the Determination of the Blood to this part.

Authors

- (Dr. Sydenham whose Descriptions are exceeding accurate)
Dr. Boerhaave and V. Swieten who has Collected most of the important facts Relative to the Disease.

Class 2.
Preternatural Evacuations.

Order 1st

Hæmorrhages

Hæmorrhages are included by Dr^o Cullen amongst the Febrile Disorders and perhaps with propriety enough, because Hæmorrhages in general may be considered as febrile diseases, for they are frequently preceded by the Common Febrile sign of Rigor & succeeded by a Hot Fit, which is also removed by the Hæmorrhage. However it is not universally the Case that they are febrile and it is not of consequence whether they are considered by themselves as in the Class of Fevers.

Many Hæmorrhages are not properly natural but critical particularly those from the Nose in Fe^r but as there is no former disease in the Body, many people have regular returns of Bleeding at the Nose and of the Piles that are of s^{er}vice to their Constitution because they always find themselves better afterwards and in whatever Cases they are stopped the worse of Consequences

Hæmorrhages

Consequences follow this is of importance to be attended to in Practice because if a person applies a stinging Remedy in Cases of this Kind it is certainly an exceeding bad practice and might be attended with the worst Consequences.

It may be further observed that there are certain kinds of Hæmorrhages peculiar to the Diff. Stages of Life, people are not subject to Hæmorrhages of any kind till they are arrived of their full stature and some stop are put to the growth of the Solids the Children are subject to the o'cious Defluion in the Head, but the Hæmorrhage most Commonly abt. the age of Puberty is a bleeding at the Nose, from that time to the age of 35 the Hæmorrhage most Commonly is a spitting of Blood for the Lungs after this period from the age of 35 to 70 the Hæmorrhage most frequent is 'omitting of Blood at the Uterus but particularly the last, and after that in extreme old age the Hæmorrhage that people are most subject to is Bloody Urine.

An Hæmorrhagic Disposition seems to be born with many people, is a thing peculiar to a certⁿ Temper^t and where the Dispositⁿ appears early in Life it gen^{lly} goes thro' Life, it seems to be much connected with a sanguine Plethoric Temperam^t and gen^l Incapability of the V. S. & Lax Stabish that is gen^{lly} the Charact^r of the Temperament that is most subject to it or that at Least.

Hæmorrhages.

Least predisposes to it.

We may observe too that there is a remarkable difference between the Plethora that Youth are subject to and that which prevails in old age, Youth have generally the Plethora of the Arterial Systems and are less subject to the Venous. In advanced Life when the Arteries have acquired a greater proportion of the Rigidity than the Venous Plethora takes place.

Topical Plethora may be produced by a weakened State of the Vessels in particular parts. It is what makes women subject to excessive Evacuations of the Menstrue and their return too oft. which I dare say is owing oftⁿ to a permanent Relaxation and Distention of the Vessels in the part. The same thing happens with regard to Abortion, when once women have aborted once or twice they are disposed to it always after. Again Plethora may be forced by application of Local Stimuli to particular parts. In this way we find very Active Purgatives will prod. bloody Stools, In this way too it is the Effect of Emetics. Sometimes Cathartics will act in the same way by producing a Viol. Time of the Urinary passages and consequently bloody Urine. It may be prod. too by the Detem^t to a Partic^l part in Conseq^{ce} of Burning sometime Viol. Burning — and speaking excessive Loud will bring on a bleeding of the Lungs. Sometimes q^{ue} excesses in Vices have brought on Hæmorrhages

Hæmorrhages

in the Urine passes, again it may be brought on by a Determination to the part which is the Consequence of Compression and obstruction in the Viscera. In this way we may find Topical Congestion and Hæmorrhages the consequence of Ricinus, the pills are very frequent in pregnant Women merely in consequence of Compression of the Uterus. We have many Inst. of Hæmorrhages in other parts of the body in consequence of Spasm or the Intestines distended with flatulency in consequence of obstruction in the Circulation, we occasionally find Spitting of Blood and bleeding at the Nose, In the last topical Congestion may be the Effect of Spasm brought on by Cold on the skin and cathartics, and sometimes the Effect of Spasm brought on consequence of Viol. passions. This is a gen. view of the Causes of Hæmorrhage from Plethora either gen. or topical.

Hæmorrhages are sometime the consequence of the Infl. Plethora or H. brought on by what quickens the Circulation such as Stimulat. Diet and Viol. Excesses.

Hæm. may be brought on by a putrid Dissolution of the blood. It is here in consequence of Evacuation and this we frequently find a fatal sign in all putrid Fevers and in the highest degree of it carry this may sometimes proceed from a Dissol. state of the blood when there are no marks of putrescence or tendency towards it.

Haemorrhages

It. I have known several Instances of this in Women whose bodies have been excessively impoverished by Long, copious - Discharges of the Menes returning every 8 or 10 Days when they have been blooded there has been an exceeding small proportion of Crassamentum in the blood tho' at the same time no Putrescence, In this Situation I apprehend many people are subject to Haemorrhages merely from Crudities.

It may be the Consequence of Erosion by something acid being applied to the part, perhaps the strongest Instance of this is in the Case of Dysentery, at least sometimes where it would appear that the bloody stools are real in Consequence of the Acid Contents of the Intestines or from a Determination to the Intestines causing Rupture with Erosion. The Effect of Certain Haemorrhages is certainly to produce a Sanguine Plethora and Haemorrhagic disposition.

The Method of Cure

will be treated of under each particular Species of Haemorrhage.

Gen: 1st

Epistaxis

The Epistaxis or bleeding at the Nose is generally preceded by
signs of topical Congestion such as A flushed face, often by
marks of topical congestions in the Nose itself often by an
enlarged Determination to the head frequently by a pulsation
of the Carotic Temporal Arteries a sense of weight in the
Head Truncus Head and itching of the Nostils and redness
and Swelling of the Cheeks mostly in the side from whence
the Blood is to flow. These Signs happen sometimes, but not
regularly so as to be depended upon as Cert. Signs of the
approach. It is sometime preceded by a Diminution of sight
by an Involuntary Flow by a Tension of the Hypochondria
by Costiveness, little Urine Coldness of the Extremities &
a diminution of the usual moisture of the Skin. A
Swollen, with many of the arteries take Notice of the
particular Connection between Hemorrhages of the Nose
and the Hypochondria particularly the spleen. P.
Swieten mentions several Instances of Patients
who always knew the approach of a Hemorrhage by

Metastasis

a pain and palpitation in the spleen, but what is the most
remarkable ^{is} that messenger an Haemorrhage is the rebounding
pulse this was particularly taken Notice of by Aretano a Spanish
Physician. and I cannot but believe that there is real
foundation in some Cases for Aretano's observations, I can
say nothing of them, however: for my own experience, but I
believe I am certⁿ that in this Climate and in the more
northern ones especially where the weather unstable,
these observations do not hold with regularity as that we
can make much of them. and I know that Dr. Nichol
himself, who followed Aretano's Doctrine while he practised
in Spain when he arriv^d came over to London confessed
that he did not find it would hold there. In gen^l in warm
Climates every Circumstance relating to the period and
Crisis of 2^d is vastly more uniform than in Great Britⁿ.

However as Aretano's Doctrine is somewhat practical
I shall just mention it, If he observes the Pulse to rebound after
every 20 Strokes he supposed the Haemorrhage to come on the fourth
day after; every 16th pulsations it was to come on the 3^d day and
the 12th pulsations the 2^d day; If in the rebounding 10. the 2^d was 4th
than the 1st then the Haemorrhage was to be a large one if less than
the 1st it was to be a small one. The Rebound^g goes off as the
Haemorrhage comes on. if it returns again it messager too the return
of the Ham. If the rebounding 10. has risen in both limbs the same
will happen on the side where it is strongest these are the
rules.

Epistaxis

Observations of Dr. Solano and Doct. Nichol. & Dr. Eleham
and the held good in America.

These have ment the *flu.* that frequently proceeds on *Ham.*
of the Nose and I believe that it gen^{ly} comes with some of these,
If I dare say if a p^{at} wants to be aware, he w^d always find
some of these *flu.* present in a great^r or *Life* degree, but we are
often so inconsiderate as not to be attended to, and when the *Ham.*
is in consequence of a Dissolutⁿ of ^{the} Blood none of these *sy.* of
ren^{al} or *Gen.* Conaction can be expected to take place.

If bleeding at the Nose is checked immediately as it
comes on by the application of cold and astringents to the part
fatal *Dis.* may immediately come on. Sometimes a p^{le}plexy
sometimes blindness or gutta serena Vertigo, Deafness
Tinnitus aurium Convulsions, Coma. These Consequence
exp. follow, if the *Ham.* are stoped in the way when they are
periodical. We find the same with Regula to the Menses
of women even tho' passed, but in small Quantities if they
are stoped the *sy.* are very alarming.

There are other Cases however in which it is to
be consid^d as a marked *sy.* such as are all Cases
where it is the Consequence of Dissolved Blood particularly
in putrid Fever and in Petechial Fever. It is likewise
a fatal *flu.* in some Chronic *Dis.* that proceeded from disordered

Epistaxis.

Viscera partie in Cases of diseased Liver and Jaundice in the last Stage in wch the Blood appears in a very Discolored State when it goes to any height it debilitates the N. S. & Hamorrhages of any kind ensue. Mobility and Survivability of the N. S. when y. go to excess they frequently impair the sight and bring on Vertigo and a Partic. Species of the head-ache and when they are excessive they dispose to Dropsy too - It is in gen. very inconvenient for all people to be subject to Hamorrhages of any kind; such are very ticklish - Constitution and those that have such a Constitution when young are commonly subject to a Spilling of Blood when after the age of Puberty come to p. this is Pulmonalis and if they escape this they are ready subject to Menorrhoeia & Hysteria as likewise to Nerv. Dis. and Dis. of the Symploc. tri Viscera, to Gout, Nephretic Complaints and this is the com. Gradation of the disease.

This Dis. is most apt to come on in Spring and Autumn in the same partie wch on acct. of the In. cold and the Plethoric State that takes place in the System at that time. It is observed often that people that are subject to bleedings at the Nose are entirely free from them in the Summer time when the blood is full. Dr. Mead Mentⁿ on account of a Friend of his who was seized with a bleeding at the Nose in the time of an Eruption when the ϕ was very low and observed that 4 or 6 others

Epistolaris

others were seized at the same time. Children that are subject to serous discharges about the Head and copious discharges behind the Ears are most subject to Hæms at the Nose when come to the age of 14 or 15. It is often the consequence of suppressed evacuations and is frequent an Hereditary Dis.

Cure

1st The first question is whether it be to be consid^d as a Dis. that we are to put a Stop to immediately or wheth^r it is to be consid^d as a salutary Evacuatiⁿ that ought rather to be encouraged, or whether it is to be consid^d merely as a Sy^m that can do no service but Exhaust the strength when we think it wisest to stop the Dis. The Indicat^{ns} are 1st to remove the cause whether Plethora, The Inflamm.

Diathesis the Dissolved State of the blood, topical congestions or any fixed Obstruction in the part or merely temporary Spasm.

2^d Our second View is to put a Stop to it by External applications with any regard to what Partic. cause produces it. This may be done by Compression when we are able to come at the part and by astringents.

3^d To prevent the coming on of the Hæmorrhages in a Hæmorrhagic Constitution I believe there are few means but the person might prevent the coming on of the Hæmorrh. by such a reason
given

Epistaxis

even and taking such a Dose of Physic as would remove the Cause that brought it on unless those that are subject to Ham. take proper precaution to prevent their coming on they will soon become necessary, and in that Case you are subject to the same inconveniences as women with the Menstrual Flux.

There is ano^r thing to be consid^d. and that is the return of these Hamors. greatly encrease the mobility of the said N. St. for these reasons if we can safely prevent the Necessity of these Ham^s. I think it ought to be done at the same time. It requires great management and Judgment and great^r Delicacy in order to effect this with safety. I must however^r obs. that the Danger of people being in a Hamor. from an Ham. from the Nose from Internal Causes is extremely small. we scarce ever hear or read of such an Instance; nor indeed does it scarcely ever happen in the Hamor. of any kind except some few Cases of Lymia in Women from an excessive flow of the Lechia when there is greater external violence done to the Vessels; because in all Cases before a put^r come to be in danger of Lymia Syncope comes on in Conseq^{ce}. there is such a universal Relaxation of the V. that all Ham^s. stop in the Course of it and I seldom retain after.

1st Bleeding the Ham. will sometime stop and Perhaps in an hour or an hour and a half will come on again and in this manner will frequently recur; if this be the Case and it be attended with no putrid Diathesis but with the Inflamⁿ. nothing can be more Spectral to see such a recurring than bleeding together with

Epistaxis.

an Antiphlogistic Regimen.

2nd Cathartics can have no effect in the time of the Hamor.
Because their operation is not so speedy as to act by way of
Reculsion; any effect they have is after the Ham. is stoped; and
here they are proper for taking off Phlegm Plethora and the Infl.
(Diatheſis).

3^d All the Cooling & Sedative Meds. are proper not only in the B. of
the Ham. but after it has gone off to prevent its return. all the
Volatile and mineral Acids are given with this view Sometimes
of Volatiles acidulated with Spirits of Vitriol is a Trocheus. to be
taken in this Case and it is one of the most agreeable that I know.
It is known that the Acids may be taken in much Larger Quantities
and with the greatest Safety than was the practice formerly, not only
that the Volatile Acids but that the Mineral Acids may be prescribed
in 40 times the Quantity they were prescribed formerly where they
were prescribed in Drops they are now prescribed in Drought &c.
pruned or Ace Vitre may be given when the Heat is very great.
Laxatives are not to give them in such Doses as to irritate the Stom.
weak ones are very apt to do where Dis. proceeds from a Spasmodic in the
St. V. or in the Alimentary Tube or from a Spasmodic Stricture
on the Abdominal Vessels and q^u Relativity there gentle Cathartics
are proper they are likewise serviceable as a pt. of the Antiphlo-
gistic Regimen and to make a Derivation from the Head to take
of

Spasmodic
off plethora and cool the Body.

4th. Trodynes are the principal Antispasmodics that we use in Hamors of the Nose and after proper Evacuations where Evacuations are indicated they are gen^{lly} very effectual. This perhaps in the same way that we find sometimes Blisters which at first view we look upon as highly improper considered as Stimulating and quickening the Circulation are of great Service in some Cases in the Stopping Bleeding, and as I apprehend entirely in consequence of their Antispasmodic Quality.

5th. In Bleedings at the Nose large Draughts of Cold Water are often found of great Service it tends in many Cases to promote a Diarrhoea over the whole skin; this is particularly the Case in warm Climates on this acc^t we find these Remedies so much insisted on by the Italian writers.

6th. The Peruvian Bark is often given gen^{lly} where the Hamor. proceed from a Disordered State of the Blood there the Bark with alum and sometime a tanning Sarsaparilla Preparat^{ns} are used with success but in gen. there is no dependance upon it of these Med^s during the time the Hamor. subsists.

7th Sometimes the dipping the hand in warm water or putting the feet into warm water will stop the Ham. in Conseq^{ce} of an altered Determination. Dr. Cuypping some distant part of the Body has been much recommended with a view to make a Recession

8th

Epilepsia

Qth. It has sometime been a practice where the Hemorrh is excessive to plunge the patient into a cold Bath. And among^d oth^r things we find Ligatures upon the extremities much recommended with a view to produce an accumulation of Blood in the extremities that consequently a less Quantity may go to the superior parts, there is however a great difficulty in managing these Ligatures, if they are so tight as to compress the artery as were a other w^{ay}, no kind of benefit can be received, and in gen^l. I think it is a Remedy now much laid aside. I have seen it tried on many occasions but never was sensible of any particular Service.

Qth External Application. What is most depended upon is the applicatⁿ of Cold but we may obs^r that there is scarce any reason to think these applicatⁿs can be of particular Service here because the sudden applicⁿ of Cold acts really as a stimulus to the Ar^y, but Cold continued for sometime always act^s as a powerful sedative, In gen^l. Cold applied to the Root of the Nose or to the Neck or to any partic^l part ab^t the Head and kept on for sometime may be very effectual in most Hemorrh. of the Nose. Flesh dipped in Cyperate or in Vinegar aculea and applic^d and as soon as it is renewed again has commonly a good Effect. There are a variety of applications often put up there to w^{ch} such as a pledget dipped in a Solutⁿ of Vitriol or sometime of Common Ink or

Epistaxis

a solution of Album. These things sometime put a stop to the
Hæmorrh. in consequence of being independent of any other eff.
upon the vessels from which the blood issues. we may conclude
that it is thought that the blood is stopped sometime when it is
stopped but runs down the throat thereof. we sh^d. bring up the
nose before and behind. there is another way of applying cold water
and that is taking a large quantity in the mouth holding it there
warm and then spitting it out and taking another mouthful. I have
known this to have good effects in stopping bleeding at the Nose.

I shall now mention what I think of most consequence
for preventing a return of the dis. or what is to be done in the In-
terval. 1st to avoid everything in point of Diet that tends to
produce Plethora and by the Infl. Diath. for this reason the
Coolest Regimen should be prescribed, an Abstinence from
Animal Food and fermented Liquors as much as possible
2^d. It is of importance to keep up a free perspiration by proper
Cloathing and proper exercise. Exercise may at first view app^r.
to us improperly prescribed to people Subject to Hæmorrhages
of any kind and to be sure it is the Case with regard to an infl.
exercise such as may give a great Concussion to the System
or overheat the Body but the exercise I speak of is constant
regular daily exercise carried to such a height as to keep up
a proper perspiration but never to prod. an Artificial Temper^t.
Fever. The keeping the Extremities especially the Feet and Legs
warm is of great consequence to people Subject to Hæm.
of

Spissaria

of any kind.

3^d The keeping an open Belly is of great consequence to all people, ab. to Hemorrhoids, They have gen.^{lly} a tendency to Constipation, and nothing tends more to keep the Mass cool and to prevent an Influx of Blood than having an open Belly. It likewise prevents an excessive Determination of Blood to the Head.

4th It is of consequence to keep an easy mind every thing that will take the mind, all the Turbulent Passions are frequent occasions of Hem. In short the avoiding whatever tends to Stir the N. S. or to Quicken the Circulation & Partic. the avoiding extreme Heat & also endeavouring to keep an erect Posture and even in Bed as much as possible, are all matters of consequence to be attended to.

5th Eruonian Bark may often in the Intervals be made use of as a powerful Remedy in preventing a return. It sh^d never be given till the Plethora be taken off, when this is done it is often partic^{ly} serviceable when even the dis. is connected with a debilitated State of the Blood such a Regimen as I ment^d just now would be highly improper. The Regimen must be more liberal and everything that tends to Enace the System is proper. In this Case Bark is principally to be depended upon, but the moderate use of wine is often necessary & has been

Epistaxis

Seen Instances of this partly in women of a Leucophlegmatic Habit Subject to a Bleeding at the Nose from a Debilised state of the Blood. that taking too low a Diet and Drinking much and water did Harm. But upon taking a more nourishing Diet and a Glass of Red wine 5 or 6 times a Day with the Tincture of Bark the Bleeding was soon stopped.

Luthors.

On the Subject of Haemorrh. of the Nose and internal Haemorrh. in general are

D^r. Mahe and his Disciples resp.^{ly}

D^r. Juncker.

The Doctrine of Haemorrh. and Languine Congestion make a great part of their Theory on this Subject thereof they have studied everything relating to Haemorrh. more than any other Physician. at the same time I only recommend their writings, merely with a view to the History of the Dis. because your practice is extremely absurd in many Cases and not to be depended upon.

Gen 2.

25

Gen^o 2^a

Hæmoptysis

A spitting of Blood is generally preceded by the same System that attends the Cold Act of a Fever, this is not however always the Case but in gen^o only when the Fever is something consid^d. It is preceded commonly by a sense of weight, oppression and Heat in the Breast a Tickling Cough in the Fauces, sometimes deep & hoarse in the Lungs and Hoarseness a sense of dyspnoea in the Lungs some degree of difficulty of Breathing, Coldness of the Extremities Costiveness Lassitude Fatulence, the Tremors and Horror that precedes a Fever a pain in the Back and undulatory motion felt in the sides. These & if each generally seem to precede an increased Determination to the Breast. The marks of Spasm of Stricture on the Pulmonics and of Inflammatory Diathesis.

The immediate Hæmoptysis or Hæmoptoe is sometimes attended with a very gentle Tiltation or very little Cough, the Cough is some time extremely obscure, when there is a large Quantity of Blood, and indeed in that way it so much resembles a Vomiting of Blood, so that it is often said, Blood is Vomited when it comes from the Lungs. In this case the patient is obliged to sit in a perfectly erect posture

Hæmoptysis

Pneumonia otherwise no wise to be in danger of Suppuration at other times again it is attended with a *sonorous Cough*. The appearance of the Blood is very *Dissect* when it is coming up & we cannot Judge whether it comes from the Lungs or not, but from experience we know that if it comes immediately from a ruptured Vessel it will have more or less of a *florid Colour*, but if it remains any considerable time it may have acquired a *blackish Colour*; But hence no Judgment can be formed of the part it comes from, neither can we know whether it comes from an Artery or Vein, but this is not of the *smallest Consequence*.

Upon the patients bringing up Blood even sometimes in very small Quantities, all the *febrile System* of Difficulty of Breathing immediately remit. If there has been any considerable Quantity of Blood brought up, it leaves a considerable weakness and Coldness of the Extremities and a *Quick Pulse*. There is in gen^l too after *Hæmoptoe* a remarkable *irregularity* of the *V. S.* and Disorder of the *Stom.* and all the Digestion powers, sometime the Blood when it has been extravasated for a considerable time is spit up in a *solid Form* in this way it sometimes appears like *Polypus concretions*.

Simple *Hæmaturia* is not attended with any farther danger, The one thing that is in danger is dangerous is the *Consequence* such as *Obstructions* and *Subacute Hæmoptoe*.

Haemoptysis

is the principal disease but an attendant of it. It is of no consequence at all in genl. it rather tends to relieve like a topical. Bleeding from a part that is inflamed and obstructed and in genl. all the Sy^s are relieved by it what shows of how little consequence a simple Rupture of a Vessel is, is that when there is external Viol; when a person is run through the Lungs the wound will heal just as well in the L. as in any other part of the Body, nor does it appear that there is any partic. Danger of L this is Healm in consequence of a Ruptured Vessel. This Dis. is prod. by a topical affectⁿ of the Lungs independent of any Rupture. If it be complicated with Haemoptoe. in the beginning it cannot be consid. as the consequence of Haemoptoe. but as the consequence of the Inflam. before the Haemoptoe. began. It has been supposed that any wound or Rupture Vessel of the L. must be remarkable Difficult to heal. but it does not appear to be the case; we often find they heal very easily.

Predisposing Causes.

We may take a certain period of Life from the beginning of Puberty to 35 or 40 especially if there is an Haemorrhagic Disposition before this period all people that are predisposed from the make of their body to p^r this pulm are subject

Haemopt.

Lungs are subject to this Disorder in Consequence of which it is an Hereditary disease people are more predisposed to it in Frosty weather and in Snow than in Rain, and in gen^d people who live in a high Situation and in a Dry Air are more subject to the Disease than those who live in a low Situation.

Occasional Causes.

As such as being on Haemorrhage in gen^d whether Venous Inflam. Diathesis &c. Thus women will sometimes have it periodically like the menses and with^t any Hurt to the Constitution so the Amputation of a Limb whatever^d quickens Circulation and at the same time determines the Blood to the L^s as great actions of the voice running especially running up hill, passions of mind external Violence or Substⁿ getting into the L^s or Trachea. It is sometimes a Sign of Putrid, sometime of Inflⁿ. It, and especially those affecting the Breast as Catarrhs Peripneumony and the Pleuresy, so far as it relates to this it is also consid^d as a favourable appearance especially if it comes in the 4th or 5th day. In this Case it w^d be justly consid^d as a new practice in any Physician to prescribe any Astring^t or do any thing to stop any such a Blood Expectoration as this. It is an attendant of Diathesis in Lungs, However, most frequently when there is a Vomica and Tubercles in the Lungs (a Vomica

is

Hæmopt.

is only a Suppurated Tubercle) it more frequently happens in these Cases than in Consumed Throat when there are open Ulcers in the L. there is Scld. Hæmoptæ. even tho' the Lungs are gradually washing and often a great part of them is gone in this Case when one w^d expect the greatest Hæmoptæ. it never takes place. And Cause is the dissolution of the Blood in Drops. it is then a Mortal Sy^s & sometimes happens from Moleculent Concretions in the L. which are as frequent as in any other part of the body but they are gen^{lly} so simple that few people observe them people that are in perfect health often spit up Blood from this Cause it happens sometime in consequence of Obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera partic^{lly} the Liver and Spleen and often is the Case it is attended with a Disordered State of the Blood. because abdominal Obstructions that are attended by Hæmoptæ do in gen^l bring on such a State of the Fluids.

5 Cure

The same Indications take place here as in the Epistaxis and the Remedies to be employed.

1st Bleeding is one of the principal Remedies especially when attended with Sy^s of Plethora and Inflaⁿ Diathesis, In this Disorder the Blood has also the Puffy Coat and the seat bears the Loss of a small Quantity of Blood extremely well (the).

Haemopt.

The great inconveniencies of Repeated Blood in this case is then tending at least to enter the Sanguine Pelthoria which obliges when practice is begun to go on till such time as the disorder is cur'd, and when that is done the patient must be watch'd of his Bleeding by slow and cautious Degrees, when Patients are Subject to Haemoptoe and are apt to have relapses of it in Spring and Autumn it is of use to take a little blood before the usual time of the coming on of the Haemoptoe. It need not be said that in these Cases where there is a 2^d of a Dissolved state of the Blood, there bleeding is absolutely improper.

2nd The same Observations I have made with regard to Pedilucium bathing the hands in warm water, Frictions on the extremities & Ligatures may be applied here

3^d Blisters I have seen of great service by keeping up a local Stimulus, they act as one Antispasmodic and in this Case are of great Service in putting a stop to the disorder altho' at first sight they seem highly improper.

4th Cold water is highly commended by some Authors in this Dis. It is said the practice in warm climates and especially among the Asiatics we find some obstructions on the subject by C. wieler and many of Hoffmanns Ob^s show the Effect of a Draught of extreme Cold water in Haemoptoe proceeding from a Rupture of the Vessels.

5th The Regimen ought to be of the Inflammatory kind and

Memoirs.

and there must be a perfect rest ^{both} of the body and mind where the Hemorrh. is large and violent. I attending the Diet ought to be quiet of the Veget. kind. The most proper diet is to live as much as possible on Fruits that are ripe. besides their cleansing they keep the Belly open which makes always one of the most essential parts of the Antiphlog. Regimen when it is in consequence of Extremel Viol. it is necessary to keep the patient perfectly quiet and upon the least Diet prohib'd, we may even allow nothing but water, and when the patient has been kept in this way several days in Cases that appeared desperate by the Wound, it has healed extremely well, but with regard to Hemorrh. that proceed from internal Causes that are connected with Tubercles and P. Thivie Palm, There is I believe in genl. a great mistake of Practice in making the patients keep perfectly quiet and not to stir abroad. I imagine if the Hemorrh. is very violent it may be necessary to keep the patient quiet but in Common Hemorrh. where the Blood that is spit up is not above 3ij a day it is most proper to allow the patient to go abroad I think that the keeping the patient in a warm Room will Cause him to spit more Blood than going abroad in the Air. The Effect of Cold Air being to excite a Slight Fever and gentle Exercise may be of service in drawing to the Skin at least I apprehend it is in way it is of service, but the fact I am sure of whatever Cause it

Haemoptæ

it proceeds from that gentle Exercise tends beyond anything to stop an Haemoptæ and you will commonly find that those who go abroad even on Horseback spit none at all while they are riding but that they spit more while they are sitting in a warm Room and using no exercise at all, but to here there are a censur^{able} discharge of Blood &c. always advise the pat. against quiet walking or any thing shall occasion muscul^{ar} Exercise but any ^{little} Exercise that he can take with Labour or Fatigue may be proper enough, the same thing holds with Regard to sailing, I have known Instances of peo. who threw up Blood that upon going to sea never threw it up even with those violent Reackings but on the contrary I have known 2 or 3 Inst. where the Dis. had gone to a great Length, One in partic. where the pat. was obliged to be banded in the p^{er}ibord, yet they were totally rec^d by a Sea voyage. 7th with regard to Astringents the L. Bark. may properly enough be given but it is most proper where the Dis. proceeds from a Dissolved state of ^{the} Blood, much more Caution is necessary in the use of it when this Dis. is attended with an Infl. Diathesis, at least till we have taken off the Infl. Diath. in some Degree.

The Acids and many Astringents prove to exite Sweat
cannot

Haemoptoe

cannot be used with safety because of their peculiar effects in
exasperating cough and stimulating the Lungs as is also the
Case with the Neutral salts

6th In case of all the Balsams either natural or artificial
I think do great mischief in Haemopt. because they are in gen.
neciating and Stimulating.

8th Opurtes are frequent necessary to mitigate the severity
of the Cough and they not only do this but likewise take off
Phlegm, and this appears to be one of the immediate causes
of Ham.

9th The good effect of sailing notwithstanding the Necessity
and Vomiting it occasions might satisfy people that there
cannot be that Danger in the quind Vomits that is generally
apprehended, but the fact is that most Physicians are ex-
tremely afraid of giving any Med. to excite vomiting where there
is the least danger of Hamop. Now I know that where the
Ham. does not arise from any external Cause, but is the Conseq.
of Infarcted L. there is scarcely any thing of more consequence
than the keeping up a vomit. nor is there anything more effect to
do this than to vomit and I have prescribed Vomits in an 100
Instances witht. any bad effect. in increasing the Haemoptoe.
in fact the Effect have been much the contrary / partic. where there
were any sign of Inflamm in the stom. I have not therefore the smallest
scruple

Memor.

a couple in prescribing Vomits and I think that they have very good Effect in driving to the Skin the first Phlogiston who uses the pract. and speaks of it in strong terms was Dr. Robinson.

10th The only other rem. I mention is, Bleeding - are often found to have very good Effect. Indeed where Plethoric pus is threatened where there is a gen. disposition to p^r in any partic. part of the side, or if there is a natural Disposition to Catarrhal Dis^r. I don't know of any better preservative than issues between the shoulders but pains of the side the proper place is between the Ribs immediately above the part.

When Hem. proceed from a Wound great Care should be taken not to let the External Wound heal up too soon for ⁱⁿ that Case internal Suppuration and Ulceration will come on and prove fatal. The Ext^r. Wound should rather be dilated to give free passage to the Matter.

Gen³.

Gen. 3.
Hæmatemesis

A vomiting of Blood in gen^l proceed^d by a sensation of
stricture ab^t the præcordia, with great anxiety, tension
vertigo, some time with fainting and Delirium often too
with shivering but not often with Fever, These sy^{ms} are
succeeded by the Vomiting of Blood wch is gen^l brought up
with great^r force than in a common vomiting. The appear^{ce}
of Blood is as a cement^l in the case of the Lungs varied
according to its being lately extravasated or not, when it
has remained any time makes Stom^{ach} especially if there
be any Acidity in the Stom^{ach} it is sometimes exceeding
black and makes the Stools black too.

When the Blood is extravasated in the Stom^{ach} are rem^t
in a cons^{id} time, and does not pass quickly off it occasions
great thickness and Bloody fæc^{es} Stools with severe gripes.
The treat^{mt} is, insinable often of an accumulation of Blood
in the Stom^{ach} before he vomits it up there is no hæmorrh^{age}
that is attended with such fainting as vomiting of
Blood. if any consid^{ble} Quantity is lost in this way it
weakens the pat^{nt} greatly. It is a species of Hem^{orrhage} that is
the

Hæmatemesis.

most common and most fatal. It is not fatal merely for the simple Hæmorrh. but the great danger is if it is attended with obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera particularly the Liver and Spleen when it proceeds from obstruction of the Menstr. it is often periodical and without danger. It is likewise the case when it proceeds from obstructions of the Hæmorrhoids.

Causes

As to the remote Cause it happens much more frequent to women than to men on acc^t of irregularities in the Menstrual Flux. It happens frequent to women named before the Menstr. come on in the first time and it is not uncommon at the time the Menstrual Flux leaves them, another Remote Cause which is most unsafe^{ble} is obstruⁿ of the Abdom. Viscera particularly in the Liver which is a thing that sometimes happens to Hypochondriac peo^{le}. The consequence of such is a Congestⁿ of blood in the Liver and all the Intestines as the blood is obstructed in its passage thro^u the Branch of the Vena Portarum in consequence of which the Vessel soft^{ly} burst and this frequently proves fatal, but is always unsafe^{ble} esp^{ecially} for Hypochondriac people where there are obstructions of the Abdom. Viscera, the safest Hæmorrh. for them is the p^{er}ic. wherever they break they prevent a vomiting of blood or a discharge of blood into the Intestines but when the p^{er}ic. do.

Hæmatemesis.

do not take place a Vomiting of Blood frequently enou^{gh} or
 noth occasion causes may be sanguine Plethora, and this
 Plethora is often succeeded by Hemor. in diff^{erent} parts of the body
 it happens sometimes with pregnant women, I have
 seen see^d. Instead of it, but in this Case I think it is never
 dangerous. I suppose of any other usual Evacuation besides
 it will also prod. it as the healing up of issues in short
 any thing that tends to prod. Plethora in the Habit. It may
 be the Conseq^{uence} of External Violence or of Violent passions
 especially in Hypochondriacs &c. &c. I apprehend that
 violent passions do in a particular manner affect the N. of the
 Liver and this often prod^{uces} Hemorrh. It sometimes happens
 in the end of a Quarantain and sometimes been known to be
 Epidemic, but this is very rare, It is mentioned in Lenton
 upon dissections of those who dye of this Hemorrh., besides
 the Accumulation of Blood in the Stom. its veins have been
 found greatly distended and varicose and the Spleen pancreas
 and Liver greatly distended with Blood in a putrid state and
 the Gall Bladder distended with Bile.

Cure

The Method of Cure depends upon the same principles as
 that of Hemoptoe when it proceeds from Insanctions of
 the Viscera Vomition will be of no service but will be of use
when

Haematemesis

when it proceeds from Plethora and the Infl. Diathesis which however is very uncommon. The use of Astringents must be forbid tho' they are generally recommended by Authors. They all stimulate the Stom. and so encreas the Haem. There Instances of this Dis. being stopped by drinking Cold Water and this seems to be the easiest and most efficacious Med. the most cooling and Anti-phlog. Regimen is the most proper Clysters sh^d. be frequently Injected in order to take away the Blood lodged in the intestines wch by this way often acquires a degree of Inflammation and Clysters are much safer than Cathartics for they stimulate the Intestines and encrease the Haemorrh.

Cathartics are given at all it ought to be sharpest mild; they should not be given till the Haem. has been stopped for some days tho' when the Haem. is complicated with sickness and Gripping gentle cooling Laxatives may be proper enough to take off the Blood accumulated in the Stom. and Guts and wch acquired an Aneurysm, there is nothing else particular in the Cure from other Haemorrhages.

Genl. Plk

42

Gen. IV. Hæmorrhoids

The Sy^z the precede this Dis are those - y^t shew there is a dangerous Congestion in the abdominal Viscera, partic^l a pⁿ in y^e Back and wth y^e Os. Sacrum, a pⁿ in y^e End of y^e Rectum as if there was a Tumor within side of it. The usual Febile Sy^z in likewise precede it and oft a vertigo and Stiffness in all the Limbs. However Somet^h it comes on wth any previous Sigs at all Somet^h in Peop^l. y^t have a mobile N. S. it is preceded by a Gr^o Coldness of y^e Extremities, Flatulencies, a Discharge of pale Urine, in Strangury and Suppression of Urine, Hypochondria and Chol^{ic}. In this Dis y^e Stool is never passed but on going to Stool & the Stool in y^e Ease Somet^h precedes & Somet^h succeeds the Pains, more gen^lly the latter. It is in the way y^t it is disting^uish^d fr^o y^e bloody Stool in Dysentery as in this latter the Stool is mixed wth y^e Stools it is alw^{ys} attended wth gripes, the Piles are attended wth none. In y^e - - Dysent^{er} y^e pale Stools no Relief for y^e Discharge, but in the piles y^t are any W^h of Congestion before or Chol^{ic} pⁿ succeeds immediately upon y^e Discharge of y^e Stools these Sy^z are relieved. These Sy^z form

a Sub^t Diagnosis of the Dis. at least to disting. it fr y
Dysentery. The blood discharg^d gen^{ly} appears black &
coagulated & this app^e of the blood has been tho^t y morbid
pt. of it; but y app^e happens in Conseq. of its Remora in
y Guts

Predisposing Causes

I. It is a species of Hemorrhage pretty much peculiar
to y Decline of Life. Tho y Hem. y prevails most fr -
40. to 70.

II It has been s^d y. Men are more Subject to it yⁿ Women.
this Fact is however much disputed and I am not sure that
the fact is not quite the reverse. for wⁿ yⁿ is one Inequality
in y Menstrual Flux, Congestion ab^t y pt^s takes place and
ano^r Cause is y Compression during pregnancy and it is one of
the most troublesome Sy^s attending pregnancy.

III Like other Hemor. it is somet^e hereditary but then it
seld. begins early in Life. Somet. Children of 7. or 8. years
old have it but this is extremely uncommon.

IV. People of p^hetic. Sanguine & bilious habits & peop^l of
a Melancholic Temper are remarkable Subj. to it as likewise
those who in the former pt. of Life were Subject to it or to any
other Hemorrhage.

Occasional Causes

I. Plethoria part^{ic} y Venous, w^h takes place in the Decline
of Life.

Hæmorrhoids

II Inflamm. Diathesis, for viol. Exercise hard Drinking &c.

III A Disposition to Spasm. perhaps in this way this Dis. is a Conseq. obstructⁿ of Circulation thro' y^e Liver brought on by a violent passion.

IV. Whatever hinders a free Return of the B.C. fr^m any of y^e Abdominal viscera. In y^e way it is freq^{tly} produced by Costiveness w^{ch} is of all y^e common occasional Causes the most freq^t.

V. Stimuli at or near y^e p^t, as brisk Cathartics, long un- Continuance of Diarrhea if y^e matter is acid and it is somet. so acid as to excoriate all y^e Parts. Aloetic Cathartic are y^e most improper.

VI. It is somet. bro^t on by y^e Venereal Dis. and esp. w^h y^e are Tubercles ab^t. y^e anus.

VII. There are variety of Dis. of the Bladder and Vagina that arise on y^e Dis. Somet. a Stone; in y^e Bladder somet. a Catarrhus vesicæ; as it h^{ow}. various Dis. of y^e Uterus and Vagina, it does not signify w^h y^e are if y^e occasion a Determination to y^e p^t and occasⁿ a Stimulus they are often occasⁿ. Causes of y^e Dis. in Labour pains.

Effects

The Italians have consid. it universally as a Dis. y^e out^t to be encouraged & don't dispute but y^e may be many Morbid Cases

Hæmorrhoids

in w^{ch} it may prove extremely salutary if many Dis^o be otherwise fatal are removed by it. But at the same T. in y^e respect is is just like y^e Gout if it Seizes people in y^e prime of Life and people of sound Constitutions if y^e can get rid of it by preventing y^e occas^l Cause I think it o^r to be done by all means because y^e are ag^r many Inconveniences attend^g it. The same arg^t we must attend^g a bleeding at y^e Nose, when it once becomes habitual and if any of y^e occasional Causes of Hæmorr. are Stopt the Constitut. suffers severely. Besides y^e are sometimes attended with gr^o p^r, then Inflamm and suppuration then Ulcers in y^e p^t. on y^e acct^l. I imag^e. wth wth we can wth safety we s^t. to prevent y^e Diseases.

I shall now mention y^e Disorders in w^{ch} it is of more particular service.

It is of service in Hypochondriac Complaints, often in Malign^t of y^e malignant kind, in Gout Triachia, Asthma bilious, obstructions of y^e abdom Viscera. Somet. too it carries off bloody Urine w^{ch} is the Hæmorrhage w^{ch} gen^{ly} succeeds it. It is an Ham if it is gen. easily born the pat there is none more easily born the Qty of Bl. cannot be easily ascertained. it is Somet. consid. Somet. trifling. There are numberless Inst^s. of 3. or 4 O. coming away every Day for many weeks too wth y^e strength being y^e least impaired.

Hæmorrhoids

Proximate Cause

It has been a question whether or not it be owing to a mere varicose Swelling of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins or an Effusion in it of — Extremities of the Art. or a Rupture of it into the Cellular Membrane. But it does not seem to be a matter of great Consequence, whether we adopt the one or the other of these Causes because it leads to no Indication of Cure with. I apprehend the reason why a Congestion in these vessels is more frequent than in any other part of the Body is in part the Effect of the Internal Hæmorrhoidal Vessels not being assisted by Muscles which is generally the Case in all other parts of the Body. Besides the Hæmorrhoidal Veins are lodged in one of the lowest parts of the whole Body and the ascent of the Blood in them is direct and contrary to its natural Course. There are two sorts of Effusion the one in the Extremities of the Arteries into the Cellular Membrane an Effusion not of red Blood but of Serum and the other is what goes in Germany under the Name of Hæmorrhoidal Abscess. The External Swellings are frequently apt to bleed tho' sometimes they do burst externally but not so frequently as when the Swellings are within the Anus. The External are attended with violent pain sometimes Inflammation & sometimes Ulceration & sometimes Tumors happen in Consequence of it. To people possessed of great Mobility, the pain attending the Siles is sometimes productive of a great deal of Pain. The extremely anomalous & not to be accounted for

Hæmorrhoids

is any principles wth that we know.

Method of Cure

The Cure of this Dis. Depends upon the same principles as of Hemorrhage. The views are to take off plethora where it subsists, to remove Spasm and other occasional Causes.

The first thing to be enquired into in this Dis. as well as of Gout is wth is of State the pel^{ty} Habit in general. I must formerly if it is to be considered in some Cases as a salutary Dis. and thereof someth rather to be promoted than stopped. 'Tis therefore a dangerous thing to apply repellents. If we have a mind to stop the Dis. it is to be done by such a Regimen as tends to prevent plethora and the Syst. — Dietetic, by gr. Temperance in eat^g and drink^g & a great deal of Exercise. This strikes at the Root of the Dis. but for peop. to live in their usual way & attempt at the same Ti. to stop the Dis. by astringents in y way to destroy themselves. Among the occas^l Causes I must not inen^{ss}; we st. ther^{of}. by all means to avoid y. both wth a view to prevent the Dis. fr. coming on & to make it more easy wⁿ it does come on. It is one of the princ^l Circ^l in the Reim^l pices to keep the Sclcy open; but we sho^d. give no ked^g. y act wth i least skin. If we do, we en^{cr}. y p^r. It must be such gentle Loxations as

Haemorrhoids

just Tend to keep y^e Belly open & to procure one or 2. Motions & no more. Apprehend that y^e gr. Reputation that the Fox Lincth. has had in the Haemorrhoids is owing to nothing but its being one of y^e gentlest Laxatives we have. I sh^d. however y^t there is a prejudice in Favor of Lincth. as if it had some specific Effect & it is often insisted on that y^e pat. must take it tho' it be so extremely offensive to some Stomachs & y^e cannot take it in such a Qty as to produce Effects. — But tho' the Lincth. is an exceed^g good Laxative & so mild y^t in many constitutions it will have no Effect unless taken in y^e Qty of an Ounce at a time, as few Stom. will receive that Qty it is not to be insisted upon but of gentle Laxatives may be substituted in its place, such as — Crem. Tartar and w^{ch} y^t is not suff^t a Lin. Qty of Salap. But if the Belly can be kept open wth ripe Fruits they are in general to be preferred. Ricin. Resini is one of the mildest Laxatives. I know But it is attended wth this Inconvenience, that Oil of every kind is extremely offensive to many peop. Stom^s. An Addition of a sm. Qty of Spirit will make it more agreeable & so it can be taken I look upon it as being as good a Laxative as can be given in this Case.

In Case of Blind. piles besides y^e gen. antiphlogistic Regimen wth a view to prevent Inflammⁿ from coming on & keeping the Gordy. cool, if they continue extremely hard &

Haemorrhoids

Painful it may be proper to open them with a Lancel 'tis -
com. enough to apply Leeches, but I think it is better if y are
opened to do it with y point of a Lancel, because y wound heals
more effectual way of doing it. In gen. how^r & prop. are much
averse to it. Enollint applications such as Sutures tend to
relieve the p^r, but I know of nothing that gives more relief
in the China Piles than sitting over the Steam of warm -
water. If y^r pat. will not allow the opening of them
If y pain is excessive esp. if attended with a cold. Dec^r of
It then Venesection is necessary with relieves y^r R. If
plethora.

When the piles are internal Clysters amongst o^r
Rem^s are proper of warm water only or of Linseed Tea
or other Mucilages. These freq. relieve y^r pat. but it is -
often impracticable to get 'em thrown up, the best Thing for
arming the pipe is the Gut of a raw killed Fowl put upon
it with makes it much easier to introduce on acc^t of the
Smoothness & Oilyness of its nature.

In some parlar Cases tho not very often, it happens if
y Tumors turn Ichirrhous in y Case y mercurial continu^t
often succeeds when y turn Ichirrhous y are apprehended to be

Haemorrhoids

conscious they are sometimes successful, & certainly this however is very rare. There are some applications that are often made to the piles that are very Stimulating & painful. They may indeed remove it for a Time, but I look upon 'em as very Dangerous for by Stimulating we may bring on Inflammation & all the consequences of Inflammation: which are oft' extremely disagreeable in such parts. Besides if we succeed in driving 'em in suddenly, I think in most Cases it cannot be done without risking the Constitution. In short if we desire to get rid of the piles the only safe way is to endeavour to palliate the Violence of the Sy: for the present. In the intervals the only safe way of preventing their Return is a proper Regimen.

In those Cases where we apprehend the Discharge by the piles might be of service & where it does not come on of itself we must make such applications to the Anus as tend to relax the parts & to Stimulate with a view to bring down & determine the Blood to the part and this we sometimes endeavour to do by warm Fomentations and acid Clysters, particularly the Oelatic ones or acid suppositories which are rather better than Glysters. Suet & Honey melted over a Fire, & kept melting till till it acquires such a degree of Firmness as to be made into

Hamorrhoids

a Suppository, & have known this have y^e Eff. in a short Time of bringing down the piles Rubbing the Anus with Fig. Leaves or wth a warm Cloth will somet^e have a good Eff. I mention these things because it will be often found more neces. in practice to bring 'em down y^e to Stop 'em.

Authors

Any one y^e is curious in respect to this Subj. will find the fullest & compleatest History relating to it amongst the Itahlians, partic. Stahls mon writings y^e in Junker. De Haen is at pains to shew the absurdities of the Itahlians on this Subject, y^e his Ratio Medendi desires attention wth regard to it.

Gen. V.

Hæmaturia

Very high coloured urine is somet. taken for bloody urine. The urine is somet. very high coloured in Conseq. of various Inqista. But w^t distinguishes bloody urine fr. This is, that this is alw. pellucid while bloody urine is perfectly opaque at the time it is passed, & not only so but upon standg. somet. it lets a grumous sed^t at y^e Bottom and tinges a Cloth red. The Sed^t it fall in bloody urine will not redissolve upon being not near the Fire as y^e Sed^t of other urine does. . .

Bloody urine comes fr y^e Kidnies fr. the Urethra the Bladder or other urinary passages then it comes fr y^e -
Kidnies it is often in large Quantities wth pⁿ unless it comes fr Calculous Concretions & then it is attended wth pⁿ when it comes fr y^e Bladder it is genly in very sm Quantities & attended wth gr^o br^o & heat in the Region of the Bladder, somet. attended wth Fainting & Coldness of the Extremities if it comes fr y^e Uterus it acquires some Degree of m

Hæmaturia

Coagulation in 'em on in y^e bladder & has somet^e an
uniform app^e w^h it prod an absolute & schyria or
total suppression of urine

Predisposing Causes

This is y^e Hæmorrhage y^e comes upon peop. in y^e last
Stage of Life, esp upon y^e y^e have been subject to
Hæmorrhages in the former p^t of y^e Life. Complications of
various kinds in y^e Urinary passages are y^e most Diffuse
Diseases that old age is subject to.

Occasional Causes

I It may be a Conseq. of plethora and in y^e Case it gen^{ly}
comes on s^u y^e kidneys & is w^h p^r in this way it is often
a salutary Discharge & we are to do nothing to stop it unless
it goes to Excess. In this Case all astringents are parlarly
improper. In Case of Gravel or coagulated Blood in y^e bladder
y^e Introduction of y^e Catheter is suff^t to remove y^e Schyria
occasioned by y^e or an Injection into y^e bladder may dissolve
y^e Coagulum.

II It is somet^e prod in Conseq. of External violence, violent
Strain, Viol. Vomit.^g or by hard Riding or very Strait en
Cloaths. I have often tho^t that it has been introduced among

Hæmaturia

Children to whom this species of Hæmorrhage is not natural in Conseq. of tight Bandages & Strait Stays. It is not an insect. Ly. in Conseq. of g^d Excess in venery. It inq. happens to Cattle in Conseq. of y^e g^d l^{ts} y^e are put in y^e Backs

III. The Stone or Calculous Concret^{ns} are a com. Cause the most com. of any w^t. it does not inq. in Conseq. of Old age.

IV. It happens somet. in Conseq. of a Dissolved St. of y^e B.C. but y^e apurid St. of the blood. In this view it is often a Ly^{ns} in y^e worst kind of L^u pox, in putrid & petechial Sts. In this Case a Contrary Regimen is proper to w^t is used in y^e Inst^y of Diathesis use of wine, Bark & other astringents

V. There is a species of Bloody Urine y^t does not proceed fr^o any of the urinary passages we have Reason to apprehend it is omitted for y^e Terminal Vessels, as it is y^e Case somet. in Excessive Venery.

VI. It is somet. Droppd entirely for the Urthra as in Gonorrhœa.

Hæmaturia.

VII. Hæmorrhages for of Blad. often return periodically upon old peop. & meet at certain regular periods. ~

VIII There are just 2 of Hæmorrhages fr of Blad being produced in Conseq. of worms. The only Just I know of it is given by Dr Barry in the Medical Essays w^{ch} if bloody urine continued for 5. Years & at last by passing a worm of 2 in was cured.

IX It is often of Conseq. of Clerid Stimulat. & Diuretic Cantharides in y way never fail to bring it on in ag^{ve} less Degree. I imagine y in y Case a plenty of mucilaginous Drinks & oil are y most Effectual Rem^d. but y Dependence has been laid upon Camphire as if it was a specific ag^t the Eff. of Cantharides. I have not any reason, fr my own Experience to imagine that y^t is any thing in this

X. It may proceed fr y same Infections of y Liver & of Abdominal viscera as are ment^d before to be y occasional Cause of y Hæmorrhoids. ~

Vomitus

It may proceed from *Ena Lici*, a Topical affection of the Stom. itself often it may be the Conseq. of a Schirrus of the Pylorus. This is not so freq^t as is imagined, but many that are subj^t to a Morbid Acidity are found to have Schirrosities in the pylorus wch straitens the passage so much as if it will not admit of a Goose Quill; in Conseq. of wch there must be a Remora of Food in the Stom. wch is freq^t Cause of Morb. Acidity; not but if Acid^{ty} may be of Conseq. of a Morbid stricture upon the Mouth of the Stomach. It is somet^o however the Conseq. of a Schirrus in the Pylorus. Those that has been gen. throw up 3. or 4 hours after they have taken their Food. In gen. it is not Diffic^t to disting. this where the Dis. is seated in the pylorus; if these Hardness can be felt externally. But somet^o when it is less considerable it cannot be discovered by the Touch.

Vomitino may be prod. by Mot^o. in the Oesophagus. These are somet^o Tumors Schirri. They gen. take place low^{er} of the Entrance into the Stom. The Conseq. is if Food alow. meet^o wth a stop wch it goes down if the pat^t is sensible of its pass^{ing} into the Stom. with gr^o Difficulty and in some Cases with

Vomitus

gr. pain. The Tumor is somet^h in or p^r of the Oesophag.
It is often found that there is or Irritation of the Oesophim
mediately above the Tumor in Conseq. of the Foods being kept
there. This is a thing however well it is extremely difficult
to ascertain because it is impossible to know it fr. y^e Feeling,
Any gr. Irritatⁿ of y^e Oesophag may occasion y^e same -
Difficulty of getting down y^e Food. Somet^h there is an Error
Locⁱ in the Stom. itself

In many Cases it is difficult to say whot^r vomiting proceeds
fr. affectⁿ of y^e Head or of the Stom. The Vom^g attend^g an
external violence of the head is gen. an Erogenous Vomiting

Vomiting is somet^h critical. It is Somet^h only a Symptom
in a variety of Dis. Somet^h in It. a Spontan Vom. will come on
+ gives vast relief w^h it does not appear that there is any
Thing amiss in the Contents. It is often a Symp in the
gout It is a Symp. that alm. universally precedes in
Exanthematous Eruptions; not perhaps any actual
Vomiting, tho that is freq^{ly} the Case, but alio. a const^{nt}
Nausea & Inclination to vomit with a kind of great
anxiety in the Precordia. It is a Symp^t also it in all Dis
it proceed fr. a suppress^d evacuation^y barlic & of Respiration

Vomitus

It is sometimes a Periodical Disease, returning at certⁿ reg^r Times
Some^{ts} weekly, Some^{ts} monthly when we can assign no
Cause.

As to y^e proximate Cause it appears to be owing to a Convulsive
Contraction of inverted Peristalt. Motion of y^e Duodenum &
in Conseq^{ce} of y^e motion there is oftⁿ a great deal of Bile thrown
into the Stom. There is certainly at the time of the Vomiting
tho it is denied by Lientard & 2^d French writers an apparent
violent Contraction & Convulsion of the abdom. Musc. The
viol. Expiration in the time of vom. prevents w^{at} is thrown
up fr^{om} gett^{ing} into y^e Trachea.

Methodus medendi

Indications

I. The 1st Thing we have to consider is whe^{ther} or not the
vomiting is Salutary.

Emeticale Tea is to be used where it is to be promoted

& not warm water.

II To remove y^e Exciting Cause. They are often remote fr^{om}
y^e Stom. & Some^{ts} impossible to be removed.

III. To take off Spasm & Irritability This Indication
will apply to vomit^{ing} whatever Cause it proceeds.

Medicamenta

I whenever the vomit ^g appear to arise from a ^g Tring's in the Contents of the Stomack, it is proper to give a vomit

II Notion of Vomiting is the Conseq. of something acid taken into y^e Stomack. the Drink, plentifully of warm water — mixed with oil of almonds &c. or mucilaginous Drinks — such &c. an Infusion of althaea or Linseed Tea in a proper Mucilage in y^e Case & in Childⁿ gen. Green Tea is suff^t to act as a good Emetic. —

III when the vomit^g is attended with Costiveness Cathartics are necessary.

We may observe in gen^d that in all Hypochondriac Compt^s in proportⁿ as y^e Discharge by y^e Belly is lessend there must be a dispositⁿ to accumulⁿ in the St. & in gen^d in all peop. the Stom. is in best order when y^e Belly is kept open & for this Reason peop. y^e are sub^j. to Nausea & Vom.^g attended wth Costiveness sho^d take gentle Cathartics. such as are Tonic if there is no ^g are best — Rhubarb. w^d be the best but as it leaves a Costiveness we may use the Elixir Sacrum.

IV. Blood^g is only proper when viol vomiting comes upon Plethora. peop., in order to prevent any bad Conseq. for too gr^d an accumulation of Blood to the Head is the action of vomit^g.

Vomitus

Indeed in Cases of pregnancy have been repeated for. Bleed-
carry off the vomit & at last. If it is more parlarly proper when
obstr. of y mens or cause pléth.

I. When it proceeds from a morbid Acidity of the Stomach & particularly
Lime water is one of the best Medicin as it can be given.

VI. When there is a want of Tone in the Stomach which is alim also
y Case when there is an acidity it is proper to give Bitters &
Tonic Med. joined to gentle laxatives. The kind of these are
gentian, Rhubarb & Elix Ali. No acid tends to cure y Acid. of
the Stom. but y all rather tend to check it, for it is not an
Acid an acceptant. We must intermit y use of astringents at
times as y lose y effect & hurt y Tone of y Stom.

VII. In the immediate Act when the vom. is extremely viol
one of y best Rem. I know of is y Saline draughts taken in y
Act of Effervescence parlarly sol absinthic or sal. Tart with
Lemon Juice. In y Case the Emollients & anod. Elixors are
prop.

VIII. When op. is given by y Mouth & rejected, we may try —
musk & then Ether; if all are rejected 30. or 70. grs. of Ad. in
3. or 4 1/2. of Cham Tea sho. be given in Elixor. If musk Ether

or Cast are given in large (Doses) they are apt to irritate the
Stom. but on those accustomed to take them they will not have that Eff.

IX. When if vom. is but gent. & not recur. very often, some Spices
boiled up with Red wine has freq^{ly} if Eff. of Check^{ing} it, partic.
Red wine or Shint. Tea wth Cinnamon.

X In Cases of severe vom. I have someti^m seen if best Effect
fr^m Applicatⁿ of warm Aromatic Cataplasms to if pit of
if Stom. & someti^m opiates externally have the same Effect

XI. When spasm is very viol. the Warm Bath & Sinicup. are
someti^m attended wth the happiest Eff. as also pediluvium &
warm Tomentals to the Belly Small^{ly} Clysters too are
partic^{ly} necess. espec. w^{hen} if vom. is attend^d wth Cravings—
I think if Antispasms are prefer. rest of every kind in this
Dis in gen^l.

XII. Dis extremely necessary to keep if Patient excite^d & quiet
for the least Motion of Body is often suff^t to excite vomit again
when stopped

XIII. where the vom. is occas^d by a partic^{ly} Indispos. in
the St. itself. very partic^{ly} Reg must be had to Regimen, but no
universal Rule can be laid down in if Case; for tho^{ugh} the
Food sho^{uld} be right yet right Food is a relative Term, it must
be whatever sits rightest on the partic^{ly} Stom.

Cholera Morbus

When the Dis. proceeds fr a roakness of Stom w^{ch} is gen.^{ly} connected with an irritab. of y^e Stom. I know noth. more effect to fr its Stom y^e Hyemont, Scarborough, or Cambridge in waters small of y^e kind

When Stom[?] overflow with Rife, good, clean, common water is found to be a good Augmenter of y^e Stomach, drank in as large Sties as the Stom[?] will bear. This is extremely good in viol. Vom. to w^{ch} pregnant wom. are sub^t. This is ment^d by Ross. & I have seen many inst^s of y^e good Eff^t of it. But w^{ch} there is any habitable Tendency to vom^g & weaken in y^e St. large Sties of com. water is found to hurt very m. Where y^e is y^e stone in the Stomach I look up. the prin^l Rem^d. & y^e most radical Cure of it to be Exercise & esp. riding on horse back w^{ch} seems to be the most peculiarly adapted to this spec. of y^e Dis of any Exercise whatever. —

Genus II

Cholera Morbus

Character

The Cholera Morb. consists of viol. vom. &urg attend with gripes & Tenesmus. — This is y^e definit com. given of it but in general what we mean by y^e Dis. is a Vom^g

Burgino attended wth a great acrimony of the Bile & it is
the Dis. y^e happens at particular Times of the year & in w^{ch} is called
y^e Cholera Spontanea.

Historia

The vomit^g in y^e Dis. is gen. bilious indeed if it be not
originally so if there be acid Contents in the Stom. It will
soon become bilious because a large Qty of bile is emersed at
y^e Time into the Stom. It is attended wth Inflam^{tn} & pungent
Pain in y^e St & Bowels, excessive Thirst, a quick small,
unequal Pulse, a sensat^{on} of gr^{at} internal Heat, anxiety, Anxiety
erecting; the sweat indeed seems rather extracted by-
y^e Excess of the vomit^g and the viol. of Pain It is somet.
attended wth a variety of Nerv. Dis^{ts}, Convulsions, Stupor,
a Stoppage of Urine Cramps, Spasmod. Contract^{ns}, Numb^{ness}
& Coldness of the Extremities The Dis. is com. very rapid
in warm Climates. At some l^{ts} carries off peop^{le} in less
y^e 24 Hours & it does not yield to med. they seldom sur-
3. or 4. Days However, if be tolerably managed it seldom
Proves fatal. What is vomited & purged is com. deeply
tinged with Bile, but the Colour often varies. The Bile
is freq. extremely acid in so much as to bring deep Blood
along wth it & som^{ts} to excoiate the anus & bring on a

Cholera

const. Tendency. It happens most frequently to bilious Habits
Occasional Causes.

I It frequently in the autumn gave rise to the suspicion of its arising fr. the cat. of Fruit which is so far fr. having a Tendency to bind on if dis. that it is now universally delivered one of the best preservations against it. It appears at this Seas. if fr. the gr^d Dispos. to putrescency; & also to a Redundancy of Bile which moreover acquires a greater Acrimony at y^e leaf. giving rise to the viol. gripes common to it. There can be no Doubt that w^t prod. is very analogous to w^t prod Bilious &c.

II. Viol vom. & purg. may be prod. at any Seas of y^e year fr. Depletion But y^e species is not violent

III Strong Emities, purges or poisons.

IV. Clonel^d at the accession of an Intermit. If there comes on a Vom. & Purg. to be removed by the Dark

V. There is a spec^l of it if y^e prod. fr. eating too largely of Fruit, but it is never attended with gripes or Tenesmus nor the burning heat that Marks y^e true Cholera.

VI. Vol. passions of mind & partic anger.

VII. A somet^h. proceeds fr worms and somet^h. fr -
repelled Gout. —

VIII. There is a partic^l. Spic wch Clau mentions &
refers to, as peculiar to the Indians & wch he mentions
as being cured by the application of hot-horn to the Soles
of the Feet.

Proximate Cause

The Cholera morb. if properly treated sedd^l. proves fatal,
when it does it is in Conseq. of Inflamm. in some pt^l of the
aliment. Tulce & upon Discot^h. there are found all y^e Mts
of g^r overflow^g of y^e Bile & partly all y^e Biliary Duct greatly
enlarged. This evidently points out the proximate Cause of
the Dis.

Method of Cure

The managem^t. of y^e. Dis. at least y^e prin^l. spic. of it is.

I. To promote a Discharge of y^e altered matter wth prod^l y^e Dis.

II. To alleviate y^e violence of Sympt^l.

I. The only Delicacy of managem^t. is to know where
it is proper to give any Thing to break y^e viol^l of y^e
wom^l & y^eurg^l. As the Discharge is copious there can be
no propriety in giving Emet. or purgatives The Bile is suff^l
for discharg^l. itself plentifully both upw^l. & downw^l. Any
M^l. w^l. be highly improper. It is y^e. ne^l. highly diff^l.

4. If pat. sh^d encourage a Discharge by drinking plentifully of cooling Liquors, such as Milk & Water or very weak Chicken Broth. This not only acts by way of Dilutⁿ & Discharge but enables y^e pat. to do it with great Ease. If y^e pat. sh^d be a good depressed he may Drink Adlibitum of Chicken Broth, whey or any dilut^d & cooling Liquor.

II Celsus & Hipp^o have recommended the giving Cold Water in y^e Dis. It is often good in warm Dis., mixed wth Success thereto. We find it much recommended by sev^l of the ancient Writers in all these bilious Dis. I think y^e when we w^d wish to check y^e Vom. a most grateful Drink to y^e pat. w^d be most to settle his Stomach is Toast and Water espec^{ly} if it be a little acidulated wth Lemonade. Butter-milk is much recommended by Hipp^o.

III If the Fever is considerab. Bleed^g in prop. in the begin. to prevent any dangerous Conseq. of the Dis. in y^e Aliment Tube.

IV. Emale^d Cryst^s either of y^e mucilaginous kind or of warm water will very much relieve y^e pat. & at the same time take off y^e Tensimus. They sh^d be repeated every 2. Hours.

V. There is nothing better for relieving the gripes & taking off the Tension & abating the riot of the reach^g than warm Baths.

VI. When it is Time to check y^e Dis. it is most conveniently

Done by the Sacra Dr^{ts} taken in a State of Effluence

If these are not suff^t Recourse must be had to Opoids.

We must however observe that in gen^l when the Dis. is treated in that manner I have now spoken of it stops of itself & y^t is more agreeable yⁿ to check it wth opiates; but if the Evacuation still goes on & y^t part. begins to have faintings it must be checked by opiales w^h never fail to have the Eff^t. If y^t are not retained when taken y^t must be given in Elixirs & if that is not suff^t the only way is external application.

VII. After y^t Dis. is gone off y^t seg^y remains a g^d Relaxation of the bowels & a Disposition to Loosness & all y^t knd of Debility in y^t Stom. & Intestines. This must be taken off by Seques. The only Remedies y^t we can apply are such as do in gen^l st^{re}ngthen y^t alimentary Canal such as Bark & Cold Bathing, and as there is a partial Tenderness in the Bowels for some time afterwards, find that is gently mucilaginous in most proper, carefully avoiding every thing both in eat^g & in Drinking that possesses any degree of acrimony

Genus III Diarrhœa

Character

It is a flux that proceeds fr^{om} y^t com. occasional Causes not contagious or Epidemic & often when the occasional cause

Diarrhoea

is removed so will Dis. be. The stools are said. bloody & watery
are it is rather salutary & goes off wth any danger to y^e part. But
Dysentery is a Distⁿ attended wth viol. crises mucous and com^by
bloody It is often both Epidemic & contagious. Its ne^{ss}. to be
careful in disting. these Dis because y^e Treatmt. is in many resp-
citive Different.

As to Dysentery it happens not freq^{ly} & is a Conseq of long Dysent
or Diarrh — The Colica is appropriated to y^e bartic
species when the Food is rapt in a way indigested & pale mixed wth
much chyle w^{ch} is generally supposed to rise fr. an Obstr. in y^e
Mesentery w^{ch} prevents y^e passage of y^e chyle thro y^e Lactaris. It
is a Dis y^e is very uncommon.

Occasional Causes

- I It may be occasioned by Depletion wheⁿ of heats, Frictions
Drink bartic drink^g new &c these loosenesses are slight
- II. From Disord. in y^e Stom. & Errors w^{ch} obstr^{ct} in
some p^t of y^e aliment Tube or p^t contiguous to it.
- III. It may be Sympathic as in Lething where it is so const^{ly}
an attendant. The irritatⁿ in y^e Guts seems to go thro
y^e whole alimentary Tube. Indeed wth this there are se-
veral constant Causes such as morbid acidity & Chidⁿ Swell^g of
Lactia & Mucous It is observed that Children who are

costive are sedd. so readily as those who have 2. or 3 Stools a Day
for such an Evacuation seems natural to them. It not only
secures them ag^t Convulsions but also by this means they are
not so sub^j. to Fevers as otherwise they wd. be.

IV. There is ano^r. Species of Diarrhaea that is Symptomatic, fr
the Cutting a Tistnia in ano. I have seen w^t. Iust^o in the
Infirmary in all w^{ch} it proved mortal. The strongest
Astringents & Arotynes had no Effect to stop it. Its extremities
sedd. if it can be stopp'd, but it goes on with unabated violence
till Death.

V. Viol. Emotions of Mind especially anger & then the Stools
are commonly bilious.

VI. Diarrhaea in some^t. critical & sometimes Symptomatic
in Fevers & other Diseases It is some^t. critical in Dysentery. It
is often preceded by an intermitting Pulse.

VII. It is often a Conseq. of a Suppression of usual Evacu^{ns}
particularly Perspiration, some^t. fr a Suppression of Menstruum; when
fr this Cause in pregnant women it is oftⁿ bloody and yet
it is not attended with any Sy^m. of Dysentery & so far
fr being dangerous it is salutary.

VIII. Very often when an Epidemic contagious Dysentery
is remov^d. Diarrhaea is left behind w^{ch} is misca^d. Diff^{er}. Dis. &
requires a Diff^{er}. Cure.

IX. It some^t. arises fr Causes in y^e Constitution which

2

we are entire - Strangers to In this way however it is also salutary & we have no Reason to Stop it.

X There is a Colicquative Diarrhoea which is very common in the last Stage of γ Pthisis Pulm & δ^2 internal Ulcers & is one of the worst δ^2 .

In Cases of Carious Bone or white Swellings at the Knee sooner
or later if the Limb be not amputated a Discharge comes on
which is never critical but always symptomatic.

¶ If some times it warms, & some times if you not entirely re-
pealed to it Extremities.

III There is a Spec^y it is periodical in wth Case it is often very
highly salutary, esp. in pth p^{co}. (2^d. head de Imperio Solis
& Lunae) *Permeate* *Quint*

Proximate Cause

In the Second determinatⁿ of Fluids to y^e Intestines. This may
be in Conseq. of an external spasm bot. upon y^e Surface by Cold
or in Conseq. of an intern. It is applied to y^e Intest. for any acid Ingesta

II. It may be fr an emulated Secretion fr 2. very opposite Causes viz either if stim applied to y part, or fr Debility & Relaxation —

III. Transcr. Peristaltic motion in conseq. of Girard's irritability

IV. R. a lessened absorption in Conseq. of ^{both} Orobryes near wh^{re}
it is in a Close Cavity of Diarrhea wh^{re} Intestinal Tube

Method of Cure

The Indications of Cure must be drawn fr^m Causes of
it Dis. &

I of γ . Diarrhea is Laintary & Critical y^t it is over
Anxious to encourage it.

II. To remove any irritating Matter by Emetics, purgatives
(and Clysters. We may observe γ . often in Diarrhea & still much
more in Dysentery the Evacuation is not near so much as
People imagine.

III. To Correct acid Matter by proper Demulcents as when
there is a Morbid acidity in the Stom independent of an
evacuation it we are to correct it by the use of Aliments.

IV. After the Acid Matter has been dislodged it is our Business
to Strengthen & to corroborate the Tone of the Intest.

V. Another view is to alleviate γ Viol of L^y Perianis & Upries
by Antispasmodics & cop^d Opiates wch at γ same time lessen
it Irritability.

VI. To determine a Morbid Cause whatever it be to and^r place
in γ . bow we w^d always wish to promote a Diaphoresis by γ Skin

VII. Another view may be to remove or correct γ exacting
Cause when it does not exist in the Alimentary Tube.

I shall defer making any Observations on
the Remedies proper to be used till I come to
treat

Diarrhea

To treat of these that are proper in Dysentery because they are very similar in both these diseases. However when it arises from violent Emotions of Mind you ought to be peculiarly — careful to distinguish this species because the giving of Vomits here is very dangerous. There is a great redundancy of Bile in such Cases that requires great Acrimony, gentle Laxatives that carry the Bile downwards without stimulating, are proper together with Antispasmodics — and Opiates.

II. As to that species which is Symptomatic in *T. Dysent.* gives an Account of a Diarrhea that always came on in the End of a Fever in Consequence of not giving Vomits in the beginning this points out the propriety of giving a vomit when it occurs. If we find it salutary it should be promoted.

III. If Opiates are thro' necessity and we are afraid of checking a voluntary Diarrhea we may prevent this Effect, by giving Glysters or Laxatives.

IV. When the disease proceeds from catching of Cold or from a Suppression of Menstrual Evacuations and particularly the Menses in pregnancy — then bleeding is the Cure and it is often carried off by it alone — When from Stoppage of Perspiration keeping the Body warm a day or two and drinking plentifully.

of warm gruel in order to promote a sweat often carries it off entirely in those persons that easily sweat without Exercise &c.

V. When it is the effect of long Dysent. and Stoma it is cured by the proper Use of Tonics and Astring. The Bark, Good old Grout or Port Wine, moderate Exercise and Cold Bath and whatever braces and invigorates the System.

VI. That which is called colligative and happens in the End of Phthis Pulm. and internal Ulcerations gives way to no Medicine nothing can be done but to palliate it.

VII. That which arising from the using of Exercise after Meals, the occasional Cause points out the Cure, As it proceeds from Weakness of the Bowels. Biting & Astringents and particularly the Bark is of great Service to strengthen the Tone of the Stomach and Intestines -

VIII. When it arises from drinking any particular Water it will often happen, that those Waters tho' they at first - occasion it yet when they are used a little longer lose this Effect.

IX. When it arises from the Gout being repelled it must be repelled by gentle Doses of Rhubarb. and promot. Sweat and the prudent Use of Spicars which are very powerful Sudorif besides their Effects in taking off Stimul.

X when

Dysentery.

X. When it is periodical it should seldom be meddled with it goes off of itself in a proper Time and is almost always Salutary.

XI. When it is the Effect of Violent purgatives or Poisons, Delusion and Evacuations &c. is met in the Cholera Morbus. after this we have recourse to Opium and if there are Symptoms of Inflamm. to Bleeding; and in every Case where there is fever with Violent gripes it is proper and if it is considered that there is no part of the Human Body so apt to gangrene as the Intestines it must be proper to prevent the Inflammation by previous Bleeding or if it is actually present by bleeding will be necessary, otherwise the Consequences may be dreadful.

Genus IV.

Dysentery

Mentioned before that we generally understand by the Word Dysentery a Dysarrhea attended with Violent Gripes, Slimy Stools and in general bloody ones. The principal Species we are now to describe is a febrile Dis. frequently epidemical and generally contagious.

History

History of the Disease.

The Dysent. in this way is a Disease that begins with the usual Symptoms of *F.* The Gripes are more violent than in Diarrhoea, the stools are very slimy and are more or less bloody; but it is here as I mentioned in Diarrhoea that the evacuations are not at all great - If the patient goes to stool 30. Times in 24. Hours he will sometimes not pass so much as he would have done in a natural state. It is attended with a violent Purgation in the Clinion. Tulse and a particular sensation as if all the Bowels were coming down when the patient goes to stool. - It is attended with great Thirst, the Tongue is sometimes covered with a crust. It is sometimes rough black & dry. But one of the most troublesome Sy. is a constant Tenesmus. and in conseq. of y^e sometimes a Proceidentia Ani if it be continued for some Time. It is attended too with remarkable Dejection of Strength & Spirits. They are attended wth all the same Symptoms of Depression of the Nerv. power as Bilious Fevers. It is sometimes attended with Vomiting and Aphth. & these are generally reckoned unfavorable Sy. esp. when they continue long. It is frequently attend^d wth Cardialgia. There is sometimes a fatty Subst. comes down like some of the Coats of the Intestines. It often appears like infarcted mucous glands, but what is often mistaken for this is when the

Dysentery

Patient takes milk; The Stool turns to Mud; tho' indeed sometimes pieces of the villous Coat have passed this way. It is frequently attended with Stricure but this is not at all a fatal Symptom at least not in the beginning of the disease: but when it comes on too early and is attended with an intermit. P. it shows gangra. to be coming on. The Urine in general thro' the Dys. is in small Quantity and high Colom. often Stranguary, in some Cases total suppression of Urine. After the Dis. has continued for some time the pat^t will pass solid or hard Stools which appear to have been in the Guts from the beginning and these oft' come away in consequence of the Cathart. that are given when Epidemic & St. are highly putrid, and then the patient is much distressed with flatulence from the Air which is generated in consequence of Putrefaction. When the disease continues long it always produces more or less of Ulcers in Intest. and in this Case real purulent Matter is often discharged.

There is perhaps no disease so liable to be cured in the Dys. when long continued it ends in a slow & Malignant Ulcer and oft' brings on an habitual Diarrhoea or Dysentery or Autumnal Agues. When the St. succeeds by itself slowly - we have reason to think the Small Gut to be the Seat of the Dis. but when the St. succeeds the Ulcer is more ^{likely} we have reason to think it is in the Seat of the Dis. and I think in general the Colon appears to be the prime seat of the Disease when there is a constant Tenesmus with stringy Acid Stools with Pain in the Os sacrum than the Rect

Stomach seems to be principally affected. The symptoms by which we know that a change is begun are when the St. become perfectly ichorous and of a cadaverous smell. It is known likewise by a perfect remission of Pain when at the same time the Pain is small and intermittent & Delirium come on with cold extremities. The symptoms that the Dysent. leaves behind it are great Weakness of the digest. Powers, great Languor and depression of the a disposition to dropsy, and edematous swellings in the legs. Violent pains in other parts of the Body have no particular Effect to diminish the Strength but all Cholic pains whether in Diarrhoea or Dysentery have a most surprizing Effect this way.

Proximate Cause.

It appears that they are attended with putrid Acrimony because people are most subject to them in those seasons that produce putrid acrimonious Fevers - Such as very damp warm weather; but what in a particular manner is apt to bring it on, is cold nights coming on especially cold joined with Damp after a hot day in Autumn. It appears frequently in Scourge and the spotted malign. Fever and other putrid Dis. It is likewise contagious this is the peculiar distinguishing Characteristic of Putrid Dis.
that

that are attended with F. that they are contagious.

The dis. however does not at all proceed from Contagion solely, but may be produced by the same occasional causes which we enumerated when treating of Putrid F. ved. 1011.

It is not entirely confined to the Autumn when it is epidemic insomuch it partakes more of the Inflam. Diathesis and the other of the putrids.

Method of Cure.

The same Indications that I laid down in Diarrhea may be applied here. I shall now mention the different Remed. to be made use of in Diarrhea and Dysentery.

I shall occasionally mention the Difference that there may be between 'em. but you will observe that frequently the Two Dis. run one into another.

I. One of the first Things to be considered whether or no it is necessary to bleed a patient labouring under Gripes - bloody Stools and Tenesmus. As to Contagion we are ignorant whether it gave rise to the Dis. or not. If it is a febrile Dis. it is certainly prop. to bleed in the beginning to prevent inflam. & this has a more effect than any Thing else to check the Dis. We must however have an attentive Eye to the Circumstances of Autumn & —
Autres

Putrescency. But as the Dis. gen. happens in the Country from occasional Causes it is in general absolutely necessary to bleed to prevent Inflamm. Dr Sydenham observes the remarkable effect of bleeding that it is the most effect. remedy to remove those Pains which remain for some time after the Dis. is gone off.

II. Vomits are universally allowed to be proper in the Diarrhoea and Dysentery They not only evacuate but promote a Diaphoresis & invert the Crustal Motion of the Intestine in some Degree. It is an Observation of H. Swieten and I have seen it confirmed by my own Experience that small Doses of Ipecac. given repeatedly have the best Effects. Two or 3. gr. given every hour or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour will have more Effect than 30 Doses. I believe it is found the Emet. Tartar answers as well as Ipecacuana where we want to prod. some Stool at the same Time Em. Tartar is unquestionably preferable. Emet. in the Dis. may also act as Antispasmodics.

III Cathartics are universally allowed for the same Reasons that vomitings are proper in both Diarrh. & Dysent excepting only these Cases of Diarrh. that are merely owing to Attonia and Relaxation of the Bowels
They

Dysenteria

It is then necessary to encrease the expulsive Force of the Intest. which appears to be weakened tho' the Peristaltic Motion be quick.

Opium is preferred as a Tonic but in all Cases where there are Gripes and Great Irritation of the Aliment. Can. it is very improper because it commonly gripes exceedingly & unless it be given in large Doses it seldom procures a copious Stool.

Salts till of late have been rejected but in general I think that in Dysent. and indeed in Diarrhoeas where there is a great Irritation Saline Purgatives are by much the best. Manna is apt to ferment and is improper. The best addition to the Salts is the Acid of Gum of Sarsaparilla. Manna when come in Dr. Sydenham's Disease is very improper as it gripes most severely. In Lennox's of Cathartics & Purgatives. such as procure pretty copious Stools, such as the Saline Purgatives you will find very hard Faeces come off that seem to have remained for a long Time in the Intest. & to have irritated it; sometimes upon passing 'em' the Diarrhoea will stop at once, These hard Faeces tho' in many Cases they may be infarcted Glands separated yet in general I think they are nothing more than Carcous

Matter from some Milk that has been taken -

The Vitrum Antimonii Ceraceum was in great repute for the Dysentery for a long Time Dr. Pringle was fond of it in the beginning of his Practice; but like all other Antimonial Medicines of this kind its Effects are very uncertain depending much upon the Contents of the Stomach - Pinole Linnaeus & Young thought it possessed of a specific Quality but Surely very improperly.

Clysters are unquestionably proper to evacuate the acid Matter that may be as far as they reach and they are particularly serviceable for abating the Violence of Gripes & particularly for removing that Troublesome Symptom the Tenesmus.

IV. The next Indication is to correct the Acid Matter that irritates the Intest. whenever there is any Mark of Acidity the best Correctors are the Testacea. But when the Diarrh. or Dysent. is of the Putrid kind the Testacea are highly improper because they are consid. Septic. In this Case all acids and Acids are highly proper. There is in general a prejudice against using any Thing Acid in all cases of Diarrhea and in many Cases to be sure they are extremely improper I am not thus to prescribe them but when the Ferment is of a Putrid Nature they may

Dysentery.

may be applied with the greatest Safety.

Where there is a great Quantity of Acrimonious —
 In those Diarrhoeas come to a proper Men the patient Drinks
 plentifully of 'em they generally give great Relief, espe-
 cially the Drinks are at the same Time Mucilaginous. You
 will see one of the Epidem. Dysent. ment^d by Sydenham
 where the whole Cure depended upon Dilution and required
 the same Treatment as the Cholera Morb without either
 vom. or purgatives. If there be a Tendency to vomit it
 is proper to encourage it; and to encourage the Stool at
 the same Time we sho^d thro^w in every 4 or 5. hours a
 diluent emollient Clyster. You will find the Lascarnilla
Cure much recommended to be given in the Quantity of
 3ss. 2 or 3. Times a day. There is a paper of Dr. Monro's
 in the Medical Essays shewing its good effect in the Dis.

Simple G. diarr. answer very well not only as Mucil.
 but likewise as Diet, esp. if given with Milk & Sugar

In that Dysent. that is described by Dr.
 Bacon & Dr. Pringle we find Acids were used liberally
 but when there were great Gripes they found it necessary
 to add something mucil. along with 'em such as Fil
 or a strong Solutⁿ of G. Arabic. —

All the Drinks used in Dysentery are better for being
a little acidulated tho' there is oft' such a Tenderness
in the bowels that they are not able to bear the
Application of Acids if they are not sheathed.

There is a peculiar Propriety in the Vegetable Acids
in warm climates especially ripe Fruits are found
of great Service. It is commanded not to Eat them
in such Quant. as to annoy the Flux but I dont know
if this advice is necessary for tho' they sho' cause a
Diarrhoea it may be of Service in removing the Dysent.
as they give the least Stim. of any thing that opens
the belly —

V. Regimen. When there is a putrid Epidemic
and contagious Dysent. every thing that is antiseptic
all Acid and acroscents are highly proper, every
thing that is Mucil. all the Lassaranea, acroscent
Fruits Wine particularly, Emulsions of Sweet
Almonds; there must be a total Abstinence from all
Animal Food. The Decoct. alb. is commonly prescribed
in the Com. Dysent. and is a good Drink where there is
acidity without putrefaction; here mixed with Crab.

Dysenter. & (Diarrhoea.

it makes an excellent astring. Drink.

We must be a little Cautious of the too liberal Use of very glutinous and mucil. Drinks, because if taken in great Quantities they may offend the Stomach.

Cold Water in Diarrh. that proceed from occasional Causes is very improper for in general we find the Gripe much increased by any thing Cold. The Dysentery has been sometimes carried off by a proper Regimen by a great Degree of Abstinence, total Abstinence from Animal food and drinking nothing but weak Tea Warm Water or Honey and throwing up frequent Clysters occasionally an Opiate, which is the same Regimen I ment^d in the Cholera Mors.

This Method has sometimes done very well when the more ample ones have failed.

It generally succeeds best when the Disease is connected with Acrimony and Redundancy of Bile. Senac's Remedy is a gr. of Emetic Tartar in a pint of Whey, a bleeding & taking a Vomit. With many people taking a pint at a time will excite a Vomit but the Effect for which he recommends it was only to excite a gentle Nausea and procure a

copious Stool. In regard to Regimen nothing is of great consequence than the greatest degree of Cleanliness & the Patient breathing a pure Cool Air; without this it will be impossible to Cure the Dis; The Physician ought to take care of this for his own sake and that the Stools be not allowed to remain a Minute after they are passed and no person sho^d be allowed to use the same stool as the Patient.

It is of particular Importance to keep the body warm and a free perspiration on the Skin, Sometimes Firmness of long Continuance have been cured by the simple Remedy of the Patient wearing a flannel shirt.

VI. The next Indication is to Strengthen ^g the Tone of the Intest. Under this Head I must speak of Astringents which are commonly used in the Dysenteries. There is nothing attended with more danger than the imprudent & premature Use of this to Stop the Flux before the Matter when Acrid is suffic. discharged. There are many Instances in Practical Writers of the fatal Consequences of such Applications, particularly of ringing on Violent Inflamm. of y.

Bow-

Bowels and sometimes obstinate Costiveness, while
at the same Time a putr. Mat. is generated in the Intes-
tines and swells into a prodigious Bulk, and there are
two or three Instances of the Intestines Bursting
in Consequence of it. But we are often obliged in gr.
Weakness of Power to give an Opiate at Night and a
cathartic next Morning. Astringents if properly
used are of particular Advantage in Cases of Dysent.
because they are all Antiseptics, Such as Decoctions of
Logwood, Linnac, & which is the same an Opium and
an Aromatic joined, Confect, Japon. &c.

Instead of the Conf. Japonic which sometimes operates
the Stomach I would prefer an Infusion of the Terra Leon.
in Lime Wat. which will sit much easier on the Stomach

The peruvian Bark I apprehend is the best astring.
in all Putr. Dysent. Where (as in great Irritation)
it runs off by the Bowels we add some drops of Lⁱ.

If the Stomach will not bear it, it must be given
in Clyst. I look upon it that the Bark is indicated
by the same Symp^t in Putrid Dysent. as in Putr. Fev.
It is found peculiarly Serviceable when Apthae appear wth
They

generally do in put. Dysentery. After the Original -
Cause of Irritation has been removed we often find
it necessary to prescribe Opium both Morn. & Night
Sometimes too thro' the Day where the Sympt. are very
viol. But Opium sho^d by no means be given in -
the beginning of the Dis. nor till we are sure that
the Acrid Matter is thoroughly carried off. Indeed
if the Violence of the dys[?] demand it, it may be
given along with the Purgative. The anodyne
does not prevent the Operation of the Cathart. but
only retards it and makes it mild. One of the
best methods of giving Opium is joined with -
Ipecacuan. or Em. Tartar or with Dover's powder.

You will observe it as a proper Rule to avoid giving
Opiator in any Shape in solid form, for an ind. pill
generally passes thro' the whole Tube undissolved -
Indeed in this Case no Medicine sho^d be given in
the form of a Pill. Carminatives tend to enor -
gripes and Flatulency -

Fomentations & Semicupium give Relief.
Altho' dipped in Camphorated Sp^t of Wine and -
applied to the Belly will sometimes give Relief to Sp[?] pain
It is

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Dysent & Diar.

It is an Application much used with children when they have
Severe gripes attended with Purging. Theriac Cataplasms
are sometimes of Advantage or Mustard with L. L. but in
Case the Pain remains fixed a Bister is often very effectual
in removing the Complaint very quickly. Nutmeg dissolved
in Milk & warm, has been sometimes given
and it is preferable to the Oils. It is a prescription with
however but few Stom. can bear no more than the Oils.

There is a Med. of very great Repute from the Earliest Ages
& that is now given in a great Variety of Forms. Dr. Cullen
was the 1st that gave it in the most pleasurable Way and the
first who made it soluble in Water. He mixed of Wax $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
with Soap $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, melted them together over the Fire by which
means he incorporated them and then poured it into a Mortar
by degrees pouring on it $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of Water with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of Arg. N. M.
which is most agreeable to the Pat^t. All this Composition
was to be taken in the Space of 24. Hours. Another Form of
giving it was in w. Pulv. Fort. Iet. I have seen it used -
but never saw any particular Effect that it had. The mst
Effectual Relief for the Gripes and for that most troublesome
Symptom the Tenesmus is Clysters that are purely demulcent
See

as Infus. of Linseed with 40 or 50 gr^{ss} L.L. And when
there is great Irritⁿ on the Stomach this is much
the best Way of giving Opiales and they will
have the same good effects as if given by the Mouth
Frequently too after the Dyspent. has continued a
long Time or has returned again, Alvin oil Clyst. will
Answer very well with^o any Thing Strin. in them
or sometimes a little L.L. joined. The Scibbulae
sometimes only do^t off by these simple Emmolins
Clyst. and better than by any Thing else. But —
these oily Clyst. sho^d not be used long, because
they are apt to relax the Rectum and Cause —
Procedentia ani & sometimes an obstinate Consti-
pation; and when one has once got into the Habit of
them they are with difficulty cast off.

A great Degree of Weakness comes on at the End
of this Disease. All the warm aromat. Cordials are
found to encre. the Gripes Wine and Opium seem to
strin. least, red Wine is best on Account of the —
Astring. but where the red Wine irritates &c. R^o /th Rom.
is

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Dysent: & Diar.

is weak Canary is better. When from the Pat^t passing -
purulent Matter there appears to be Ulcerations of the Ex^ts
then the only Thing that can be of Service is Mucilage
In this case Dr. Mead recommends Bals. Locatelli.

A Circumstance of much consequence in preventing
the Dis. from gaining ground at the beginning is that
when a person feels himself abt taking it he sh^d immedi-
tely take a Vom. open his belly by a Purg. and then go to
bed and endeavour to sweat. If this method be used
in the beginning of an autumnal Putrid Contagious -
(Dysenter. it oft^r carries it off at once.

To prevent a Relapse it is of great Service to drink
lime Water mixed with half the Quantity of Milk, This
is esp. proper when there is a morb. Acid in the Stom.
and I apprehend it has Effect also as a Tonic, as well as
in Correcting a Morbing Acidity. The Bark may be used too
to prevent a Return, as also Tonics -

Exercise is in particular manner proper avoid every
Thing in Point of Regimen that is in any degree putrescent
abstinence from Animal Food and from Malt -
Liq.

Liquors, living much on Milk & Butter Milk & Vegetables; only taking a glass or 2 of Wine every Day and returning to the former Diet & Way of Life cautiously and by degrees; and with a View to promote a Diaphoresis; warm Cloathing & a Flannel Shirt are particularly useful.

Authors —

Those Iwo? recommend on this Subject are Dr Sydenham Baker Pingle & Monro.

Genus V. Diabetes.

This is a preternatural Discharge of Urine — while the patient seems to be otherwise in a good State of Health. It is a Dis. that is not at all Common, but frequently a Sympt. of other diseases, and continues only for a short Time.

Symptoms.

are generally an excessive Discharge of Urine in Proportion to what is Drank attended with particular Sensation of Dryness and burning heat in the Throat, Stom. & Bowels. Sometimes feverishness, a Loss of Appetite and a gradual

Diabetes.

wasting of Strength. It has been ^{is} by some practical Writers that there is a particular Smell in the Urine in this Case & it may be so in some Inst: but I don't know it from my own Experience and am apt to doubt the Fact. If the Dis. goes on the Urine comes to have a sweetish Taste like Violets at least it is generally said to be the Case, and it certainly is void of Acrimony. The Urine is com. without sed^t; sometimes it has the Appearance of Chyle having a Wheyish-milky Colour, at other Times it has the Appearance of Oil swimming in the surface which is particularly the Case when the Diabetes is accompanied with an acute Consumption. The Dis. will sometimes continue for a long Time without any considerable wasting or any Fever. I speak of it here only as a primary or 1^o Disease. Galen says he never saw but 2 Instances of it in his Life; yet I believe it is much more com. than is imagined. For my own Experience I hardly ever saw a Diabetes accompanied with all the just now ment^d Symt. but I have seen it in a Lab^r Dogg. frequently such as a great Discharge of Urine for some weeks and the pat^tly weakened and emaciated by it attended with no other Sympt^s than that the Urine was secreted in too great a Quantity wth a loss of

Aggravated and somewhat T. Where u^e. Dischase has continued long it is often attended with Edematous swellings about the Testes and Preputium & this comes on freq. in Consequence of any great Evacuation -

Occasional Causes

The Remote Cause of this Dis. may be whatever - tends to produce a thickness or to produce a greater proportion of Serum in the Blood. Whatever at the same Time tends to enerv. the Debern. of Blood - towards the Kidneys as excessive Fatigue in - Riding, excessive Venery & Use of Diuretics or Mineral Waters which last is one of the most com. Causes but this is indeed a more Temporary Disease It is sometimes merely a Conseq. of Diarrhoea. Frequently it is an Attendant upon an informed. Quot but goes off in the Time of the Paroxysm. It is sometimes observed that there is a Disposit. to it in glandular and scroph. swellings among other occasional Causes we may mention Calculi in the Kidneys w^{ch}. sometimes occasion a gr. determinⁿ to these parts and somet. the Disease arises from a spasmod. Prick on the Surface of the Body -

Proximate Cause

The Kidneys have been found of a hard Consistence & —
grt. enlarged & all the external Membrs. have been —
somewhat thickened. The Ureters are in general greatly —
enlarged or distended & all these have been found suppurated
& in a putrid State. Dr. Mead has been led into a wrong
Notion in referring this Dis. to a Dis. in the Liver, but it
undoubtedly is a Dis. in the Kidneys, tho' at the same
Time it does not appear what Connection there is between
this and the Diseases that upon Difficult are found in the
other Abdominal Viscera.

The Sweetness of the Urine seems to be owing to the Chyle's
being separated before it is properly formed into Blood, & the
Urine being so soon discharged has not Time to acquire
that Acrimony it has in a natural State.

It seems probable to me for the great flow of Urine
sometimes in Proportion to the Ingesta that there is a
preternatural absorption by the Inhalent Vessels, of Moisture
from the Air.

The Proximate Cause of this Dis. then may be either a relaxed
or a preternatural St. of the Secretory Organs of Urine, or it may
be some Stimulus on the Kidneys from some Cause or other caus'd
an uncommon determination to them, or sometimes it proceeds from
a spoiled St. of the Bl. which Dr. Mead supposed to be the Cause
of it.

when it happens in Samdies.

Method of Cure.

As the Causes differ so must the Indications.

I We must shun every thing that will stop the Urinary passages.

II We must endeavour to brace the Syst in general & particularly the Secretory Organs -

III We must endeavour to remove the attendg. Sy^s of Fever.

The Remedies that in general are adapted to these Indicat. chiefly regard Regimen. It sho^d consist in general as much as possible of Solids with small Quantities of Liquids & the Food and Drink sho^d be what we call the mucilag. kind & as little Acid & Stim. as possible, such as all the Farinacea Rice, Sage, Salops; and in general the coolest Diet wth a View to prevent any enor. Determ. to the p^t. - It is better for the Patient to lye upon a Mattress than upon a soft bed, because a soft Bed causes heat in the Back and so enor. the Determ. to the Micturic. Very gentle Exercise with Frictions on the Skin are proper as likewise the Wearing a Flannel Shirt; the moderate Use of a Warm bath. There have been Instances of People who have been gr. distressed wth this Dis. in a cold Climate who have entirely got rid of it in a warm one, namely because the

Diabetes

Inspiration goes on there more fully than in *Colica*,
The wearing a broad belt pretty tight abt the Middle is
said to be of great Use. The Astring^t proper is the *Scum*
Alumenisum, which is made by mixing *Alum* ʒij
with boiling Milk ℥ij and the Pat^t is to take from ʒi
to ʒi three or 4 Times a Day This is Recommended as a
powerful Astring. By D^r Mead. Doves Lime Water is
likewise made Use of in this Way; but its absorbent Virtues
is the Thing from whence it derives it Virtues. Among the
Corroborants too the most powerful is the *Peruw. Bark* wth
Ellæ Sc, & Bristol Waters also are in great Reputation for
these Cases. A small Dose of *Rhubarb* w^{as} to keep the Belly
open have been found serviceable when the Dis. is not
going to Calculous Concretions. When the Urine is disch. so
as frequently to keep the Pat^t from Sleep, then Opiators are
of service not only from their Quieting Quality but their
Effects in diminishing increased Secretion by taking off
Irritation, In Case of its being Symptomatic as in *Hysteria*
& *Hypochondriasis* it is cured by Antispasmodics as Opiators
There is a Medicine recommended by D^r Morgan
It is said in many Cases to be almost infallible & that
is *Tr. Contharid.* gr^{ss} XV to XL a day; but it is a Medicine
I have

(Diabetes)
I have never had any Experience of I should think it a most
effectual means to bring on the Dis. The Bark has been
Used wth Pulv. Alum. ruf. & I believe it is a very good
remedy.

Genus VI.

Enuresis.

Synonyma

Pennhaeu Hippoc	} Stranguaria	Galen
Prusis Arctei		Stictidium Urinae
	Oncontinentia	

Character

When a Pat. passes his Urine continually by Drops or
has a freq^t Inclination to pass Urine or passes it very
frequent this goes by the Name of Stranguary & not the
passing it with difficulty or pain for this is the Dysuria

Urinae trunca fluxus involuntarius non
dolens, Fullon.

Causes.

I. Sometimes proceeds from a Paralytic Affection
of the Sphincter vesicae Urinae & in this Case—
the Urine comes away without any Irritation at all
& the Pat. is insensible of it.

II. It is sometimes the Consequence of Cuthing for the
Stone.

Enuresis.

III sometimes when there is no paralytic effect of the sphincter it is however become callous in consequence of some const irritat upon the Neck of the Bladder which occasions a remarkable thickening about the p^t which renders it in time callous & insensible. This is indeed a kind of topical Chronic affection of the part and is often found where there are no other Symptoms of Palsy. This Atonia is sometimes bro^t on by a fracture of a stone on the Neck of the Bladder, sometimes by what is called a Catarrhus Vesicae or a Serous Defluxion making a constant Irritation upon the Neck of the Bladder, inducing Callosity. This is frequently the case with old people & is often mistaken for a Stone in the Bladder.

IV, This Disease is sometimes the effect of Pregnancy, when the Child is join advanced and comes to press upon the Bladder it must naturally diminish its size, & whatever does this must make the Water pass more frequently & soon^r. This continues after delivery - Sometimes it may be owing to a Strain in the Part in the Times of Delivery, which has bro^t on a partial Paralysis.

V. Sometimes it is the consequence of an Ulcer in the Blad. in short whatever causes any Stimulus this may produce - Strangury more or less. It is often a consequence of a morbid Affection of the neighbouring parts - Indeed all

Incurresis,
neighb. affections of the Neighbouring parts affect the
Bladder more or less. In severe Colics in the Pthesis -
in the Pelvis alb, in all these the Strangury is oft'
more or less produced -

Method of Cure,

I. To remove the Cause when it proceeds from a paralytic
affection of the Sphincter, the Cure must be the same as
that of a Paralytic affection in any other part. I shall
only mention on Rem. that it is often made use of in
this case, which is the Application of a Blister to the
Rectum, It is certain that in many Paralytic -
affections any application made to the part of the spine
where the Nerves come from that part has more effect
than an applicatⁿ to any other part -

II. When the Disease is the Effect of Pregnancy the Disease
(may be considerably relieved even before Delivery by a
proper Suspensory Bandage).

Gen VII. Dysuria,

Synonima

Stranguria — Pureli Origini non Galeni

Ardo Urinae — Sennesi —

Substillum vel Stillicidium Urinae —

Character

The Dysuria is a Dis. in which the Pat. passes his Urine
with

Dysuria.

great difficulty and Pain.

Causes.

- I. It may be the Consequence of a great Degree of Acrimony in the Urine prod. by acrid Diuretics violent Exercises &c & people subject to Dysuria find that acrid Diuretics increase their Dis. —
- II. It is a Sym. of a tender an Inflamm. in the Bladder from whatever Cause it proceed, whether from Stone or any other because by Irritation the pt is rendered much more sensible.
- III. Whatever tends to abrade or remove the Natural Mucous wh^{ch} is constantly discharging into the Bladder and — which serves to defend it from the Natural Acrimony of Urine It is now known that in all Gravelly Cases there is in the Water a Pungent Sediment that is nothing more than the nat. Mucous of the Bladder.
- IV. Whatever Cause an Erosion or ulceration of the Ventricle in this Way it is frequently the Effect of Venereal Contaminants sometimes it is the Effect of a Small Caruncle in the Neck of the Ventricle or a Murky Excrecence, besetted of a great Degree of Irritability.
- V. Like the Haematuria it is often a Symptomatic Affection from a Disease of a neighbouring p^t any Inflamm. or any Violent pain in any neighbouring p^t Communicat^d, such as Cholice, Piles, Dysentery Liver abscess &c sometimes it is Symptomatic p^t Dis. of the Kidnies sometimes it is a Symptom in Typhoidia, This is frequently the

Dysuria.

the Case sometimes to such a Degree as to resemble a
Fit of the Stone and it is very difficult to distinguish
'em tho' at the same Time there is no Disease of the
Urinary Passages.

Method of Cure.

As the Causes are Various so must the Method of Cure
be. But universally all the Mucilaginous Remedies -
and the blandest diet are proper. Emollient Foment-
ations applied externally seldom fail of giving a -
Temporary Relief. If the Person uses the Semicupium
it often gives great Relief; as likewise Emollient Clysters
& Injections into the Bladder unless the Irritation be too
great to receive it. Sometimes there is such a Stricture
upon the Neck of the Bladder that no Catheter can be
introduced. A Turpentine Injection is one of the most
powerful Diuretics that I know When the Dis. proceeds
from any Thing Lodged in the Bladder, throw up a
Warm Emoll. Clyster gives great Relief

I might mention among st. Demulcents what of Ion
and especially well and that is the Uva Ursi. This
is much commended by us when taken in the City of 76 hñe
... the City to adram. But when the Dis. is not removed
in Fomentations Mucilages & bland Diet, Recourse must be
had

Dysuria.

had to Opium. When the Disease takes place in old Age, this is particularly necessary. I have known many People that have passed the latter part of their Time with Tolerable Ease that otherwise would have been most miserable.

Gen. VIII. Ischuria.

Synonima

Urinæ Suppressio vel potius Retentio Hoffmanni Significatio
Vesicae — Nouvell (Clas. des Malad.)

Character.

This Disease consists in a total Suppression of Urine.

Causes.

It may arise from different Causes.

I The Urine may not be secreted at all in the Kidneys & this is called an Ischuria renalis.

II It may be secreted in the Kidneys in the Natural Way & may still be stopped in the Vessels that it cannot penetrate the Bladder.

III. The Secretion of Urine may go on properly & may be properly discharged into the Bladder. But a Retention may take place there in Conseq. of the Mouth of the Bladder being shut up by some accident such as a Stricture or by a spasmodic Spasm arising from a variety of Causes, this may be called Ischuria vesicalis, — This Distinction between the Ischuria where there is no secretion of Urine at all & that

Ischuria.

where there is a Secretion but the expulsion is prevented makes what is called the True and Spurious Ischuria. However from what cause ever y^e Dis. proc. y^e Sy^m. are as follow.

Symptoms.

There is in this Disease a total Loss of Appetite, a Nausea, vomiting, and often a Taste of Urine in the Mouth. At least this last Circumst. is the Case when the Urine is reabsorbed. — (But this I apprehend this will not happen in Cases of true Ischuria any more than I could apprehend that a Jaundice w^od follow from a Schirrus of the Liver — preventing a Secretion of Bile) In such Cases there is said to be a Urinary Smell found in the Breath and in the Sweat. It soon comes to be attended with violent Anxiety & Oppression at the Region of Stom. with Coma, Convulsions and other fatality. Last last Cold sweats come on & if a passage cannot be obtained there are many Instances of the Bladders Bursting. There is not any Suppression of Natural Evacuations that is so quickly fatal as a total Suppression of Urine. When it cannot be removed in 2 Days Time it commonly begins to affect the Head and most commonly brings on a degree of Lethargy which gradually increases into a perfect Coma. At the same Time tho' a Suppression of Urine is the gen^l Sp. sh^d. fatal; indeed alm. constantly when it affects the Head produce Fever.

Ischuria

There yet there are several Inst; where there has been no dis.
of Urine for a very long time for Weeks nay according to
Account for months and years. But such Cases are
extremely rare as wherever they take place the natural
Excretion has been supplied by the Evac of some other
Evacuation, generally by the Skin We know there are
many instanc^s where the perspirable Matter has been
suppressed totally the Skin has been perfectly Dry & the
patient has worn a Sheet for many Weeks & it was no
more soiled when it came off than when it went on; yet
this Suppression was not attended with Fatal Consequences
because the Evacuation was supplied by Urine. But it is veru
uncom^{on} for any ever perspire to supply a total Suppression of Urine

When the Ischuria prove^s to be an Affection of the Bladder it
may generally be known by a circumscribed Tumor in the
Region of the Bladder & by a Pain to make Water, This
however is a occasional Sign because in some Cases of Hematuria
there is a total insensibility of the Bladder; but in gen. we may
think Ischuria, this Case by the same Evacuation of Weight
in the Region of the Bladder & on introd. the finger into the Urethra
we may easily feel the distention of the Bladder, But if we cannot

Ischuria

Salvage ourselves in this way we may introd. the Catheter and that will make it clear at once only there are some particular Cases of Obstruction in the Neck which prevents the Catheter fr. being introduced

Causes of Isch. Renalis

I Inflamm of the Kidneys; where both the Kidneys are inflamed there can be no Secrecion of Urine,

II It often proceeds fr. Stones & Obstr. in the Kidneys this some times appears to prevent the Secrecion, but more frequently it affects the beginning of the Ureter so that no urine can pass

III This Ischuria R. has been known tho' very rarely to be a periodic Dis. returning at certain times There is an 'Egyp^{tian} Law. of its returning every full moon wth gr. Oppression, Heat & Itch, but if the pal was bled the discharge was removed. It is a difficult thing to sign a proximate cause for this.

IV It may be prod. by excessive Inarm and in this way it is somet. an Attendant upon Hysteria, & in Children that are teething and on the Gum Benig Lanced or the Circulation being taken off in any Circumst^{ce} the Suppression of Urine grows off; or if it does not the putting the Child into a Emicupium or anurina (warm fomentation) is generally suff^{ce} to remove it

Causes

Ischuria

Causa Iscto. vesicalis

A Suppression of Urine the Head may arise

I An Inflamm. & this com. happens abt the Neck of the Blad
at the same time there is a const. Strin to keep Water

II For Stones placed in such a way as to hinder the passage
of the Urine, & somet fleshy Excreescencies at the neck of the
Blad- will have the same Effect, this is relieved by the Catheter

III It proceeds somet fr Spasm, when it is the Case Emol-
liment & the pat^l changing his posture is often suff. to
remove the Complaint.

IV It may proc fr a paralytic affect, of the Muscles
employed for the Expulsion of the Urine. There is certainly
a paralytic Affection not on the Muscles of the Bladder
it self in Conseq. of over distention At other times an
Incontinence of Urine will be the Effect of this over Distention
I have known the bad consequences attending it often
continue for many years

V Clots of Blood will somet. occas. of Dis. These are
very easily removed by a Catheter or by injecting a
little warm Water.

VI It somet. proceeds fr a Compresⁿ or Obstrucⁿ
of the Urethra fr the Uterus & Rectum, & in a

Ischuria

It happens sometimes in the last Stage of Pregnancy, & sometimes there is a similar Compression from the Rectum being full of Obst. Faeces. And tho' rarely it comes from a falling down of the Bladder, & thereby making an Interruption in the Neck of it which prevents the passage of the Urine.

VII It is often a Sympt. of other Dis. all the Variety of causes of prod. Dysuria will prod. Ischuria if carry'd a little further the Cure of this Dis. depends entirely upon removing the Occasional Causes.

Class III

Debilitates

This Class may be divided into V Orders.

Ord I *Dylhæsthesia Debilitica*
of the External Senses seeing hearing &c

II *Intepithymia*.

Debility of the Natural appetites -
Hunger, Thirst &c.

III *Muscinesia*

A Loss of Motion and failing in
the Organs.

IV *Leipopsychia*

a Debility of the Vital powers.

V *Cremata* The Spontaneous Dis-

If the first of these Orders I shall consider only
one or two of the Genera & the second Order I shall pass
by altogether.

Ord. I
Gen I & *Maurosis*.

Emonima

Amaurosis.

Synonyma.

Gutta Serena Arabum	{	Catameta Ger.
Offuscatio Coenae in Oculum		manorum --
Caeca Moroni Dieder.		2 Amblyopia. --
		Kymplii Compmed. --

Character

This Dis. consists in a total loss of Sight w^o any apparent cause or Opacity Eyes & w^o any visible Motion of the pupil each does not contract on the Application of Light and is generally much dilated. It is distinguished fr. the Cataract by the appearance of the Lens & by the pupils not contracting. Somet. the patient will see in one Light & not in an^o or see any thing below him when he does not see any thing above or straight before. --

History.

This Dis. somet. comes on suddenly without any previous Symptoms but it most com. comes on gradually with all the S^g of phlethora Vener. Determinⁿ of B^d to the head attended with headache Trinites Aurium &c and if this continues for any time it aler. impair the Sight & in Fevers these S^g are somet. so violent that y^e pat. imagines his Eyes will start out of his head; attended with Vertigo -- -- Comatose disposition &c This is, or any other case

Imaurosis

So it if some^{ts} periodic with is most commonly the case in Broken Disorders, here the Eyes appear in the same way as in those who walk about in their Sleep or as those affected with Epilepsy or Catalepsy

Causes

- 1 It happens some^{ts} after long nervous & some^{ts} it is the Effect of Languine Apoplexy or Paraly.
- 2 External Violence or violent Sneezing will some^{ts} prod it
- 3 The Suppression of usual Evacuati^{ons} frequency will some^{ts} prod. it
- 4 It is some^{ts} the Effect of Scrophula in wch it is cured by the same remedy as Scrophul.
- 5 It some^{ts} happens before birth.
- 6 It is some^{ts} the consequence of Stomach & the Effect of violent Headach & may be owing to an over distention of the Opticks
- 7 It some^{ts} happens to those who are employed in cleaning Houses & painting or varnishing Rooms
- 8 It happens in Venereal Cases, There are many Instances of being cured their Sight in whole or partially
- 10 Continued Exanthemata will some^{ts} prod it wch the suppression of Urina Caritas; and also the Natural Urine discharge

Amaurosis

from behind the Ears of children by affrigng & rest and
applicatno.

10 It is some to periodic

11 Somets it happen in the Melica Victorum

12 It is a transient Spt in the hysteria

13 Excess in Venery is a com. cause of it this alu-
greatly impairs the Sight.

14 Excessive grief, & watchfulness excessive Night Studies
are freq Causes of this Disord. as likew. read. & sm. print
with a great glare of Light by Grand father and of
this Disorder fr being over much employed in astronomical
Observatns, but in him it was attended with violent Fever
15 Violent passions, violent Exercise Acidity in the Stom
a peithoric Habit will ea of them prod. this disease.

Proximate Cause

Dissects show the Optic Nerve to be much externalized
somets Tumors are found in it & the blood Vessels are found
very much distended & turgid wth blood & may then depend
upon plethora or it may depend upon a Compression of the
Optic Nerve or it may be caused by a Nervous affect or a
paralysis of the Optic Nerve.

Cure

The Indications of it dis. are only in the 1st place

- I To remove the Occasional cause w^{ch} it may be & secondly
 - 2 To firm and Strengthen the Nerv. System
- do to

Amurosis

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As to the Remedies.—

I When there is a Long Congestion & Accumulation in the head
the opening the Temporal Artery or Jugular Vein will
be of Service. The dis. has been cured by external
accidental Wounds w^{ch} points out the propriety of
Cupping and Scarifying these are inst^s of its being cured
by Wounds & again returning upon their being healed as
in Case Evacu^t are of Service.—

II Troicks of Harbath mineral have been found to cure
the Disease

3 Blisters are most Effectual as they Evacuate &
Stimulate at the same time. The Blisters sh^d also be kept
on for some time, of late they have been applied immediately
above the Eye brows w^{ch} Succeeds & Letauⁿ sh^d be put in the
nostril and kept running

4 The Actual Caution applied to the head was used by
the Ancients Dr Sæen gives 2 inst^s of its bad Effects &
says that Death was quick. the lower Lipon dissection
there were found gr marks of Accumulation under the place
it was applied.—

5 Mercury has been tried but there are few inst^s of its Success. It sh^d
not be used when it is a New Affecⁿ or when it is in Conseq^{ce} of Nature

6 In the beginning when there are no marks of
Accumulation & Blood in the Head the

Amaurosis

nutritious have been found Successful but a liberal use of them impairs the Sight

7 Electricity has been found of gr Service in this Case to a over Obstructed part it is applied it causes increased Secretⁿ

8 When the Virus periodic the Bark is found as successful as in the Cure of Intermit^t

9 When it happens in Asthenia then Antihysterics are to be used

10 as to External applications those things which stimulate in a small degree w^o causing inflam. are proper so is Warm Bathing of the Head.

11 as to Regimen when it is owing to plethora & Determinⁿ to the head then a low diet must be Observed, when fr a Nervous Affectⁿ of Cold Bath, Exercise & Cold Mineral Waters are proper and what ever induces a total change in the System as change of Climate espec^{lly} going into a Warmer Climate

Gen II Tinnitus & Aurium Character

This is a perception of sound when there is no External exciting Cause that is Sensible The dis^o is sometimes permanent, but it is likewise a Sympt of all Disorders of the Head

Causes

Tympanus Aurium.

Causes.—

- 1 Plethora either General or Local it is a Cause in all Inflam. Febris
- 2 It is a Cause owing to a partial Obstruction of the Meatus Auditorius or Eustachian Tub. by way or any Extraneous Body getting in to it—
- 3 It is sometimes a Nervous Affection which is connected with a more affected of the Stomach. It is a common Symptom of Quinaria & it is an Attendant upon most Fevers and great Evolutions of mind; sometimes it is a Rheumat. Affection

Cure.—

- 1 If there are any marks either of gen. or top Inflam. they must be removed by Evacuatives & Regimen, Cupping & Scarification behind the Ears is often of remark. Service
- 2 Blisters behind the Ears are scarce used—where there is a Scow follows; as likewise shaving the head and keeping it warm but not to heat it by too much Covering when a Stimul. is required it is better to keep the scalp open by a Incision of Blisters than by Ointment
- 3 To remove Obstr. of Meatus Auditorius with swollen Ears by warm in the Ear being thickened & condensed it is proper to Syringe when the Secreta at all it is proper to Syringe with Salt and Water equal, proper

Tinnitus Aurium

tion of the Caustic alkali with it of Service on acct of its
Gentle Stimulus

4 In Cases of Local Obstruct Mercury has been tried to
the length of Salivator but if it be so now experiment is
improper

5 It is sometimes proper to Stimul the Organ of hearing & the
a V & in genl, It has been found that anything that makes a
Deep & sudden impression on the Mind has cured it such as gr
blows on the head but when cured by sudden Shocks of this
kind the patient very often relapses & if the least Degree of
Noise afterwards given a veridivacable signal. For -
Stimulat^g the Brain the Steams of aromatic Herbs applic^d -
immed to the Ear by means of a Funnel have been of very
great Service when there was no Secretⁿ Spirit of Wine has
been found of use. A very good Applicatⁿ in Case is a -
little impregnat^d Rue proper^y diluted it may be taken from an
animal & it is a good Succedaneum for y^e wax.

The best and most Effectual Applicatⁿ is Electricity which
has a most powerful Effect in restoring any Secretion -
when ever it is applied

6 Relief is some times obt^d by some artificial
Mechanical instrument or some Machine of the Trumpet
kind applied close to the Ear

Clasp

Paralysis

Class III Ord I Gen III

Paralysis

& Palsy consists in the loss of the power of voluntary Motion. It is not however called a paralytic Affect when it happens for any sensible defect in the Muscles themselves. It is once called Palsy or Paralysis when there is no sensible deficiency on the muscle itself. —

The Palsy according to the diff^t parts of the Body that are affected come to go under diff^t Names the most com^d distinct of palsy is into a palsy & Hemiplegia each affects only one side. We cannot find this Dis. affecting one side only somet^h for the Top of the head to the Sole of the foot one complete half is paralytic. somet^h it affects half of the Body taken transversely or only the inferior Extremities and then it is called paraplegia

Diagnosis

This Dis is disting^d for apoplexy & other cerebral Dis in this that the mind remains unaffected or at least a very conf^d. power in the Functions of the mind still remains. It differs from the Immobility each takes place in Rheumatism the Joint Luxations fractures or in this that those Dis. are attended with violent pain which this is not

Symptoms.

This Dis is gen^l attended with a Relaxed St of the muscles but sometimes it happens that the Flexor —

Paralysis

Muscles are only contracted when a single muscle is affected it generally affects all the neighbouring parts. The loss of the power of voluntary motion is generally connected with a loss of feeling but it is not always the case for we find most of every degree of feeling in the paralytic part & yet it is not sensible of any difference of feeling in the paralytic arm from the other. But on the other hand there are many instances where the loss of voluntary motion attended with the loss of feeling at least the last is mostly impaired. There is a most extraordinary circumstance in the case of a boy that had one arm paralytic with most acute pain & greater sensibility in the paralytic arm than in the other that was not paralyzed nor the arm that he had the command over had no feeling at all. This boy is not unbearably attended with light pain and a sense of pressure in the heart affected when an half only of the head and body only is affected. There is also a remarkable distortion of the face on account of the muscles of the other side act most freely while those remain paralytic. There is always a great weakness both on the affected part & if it affects one side of the head there is a difference in that ear a loss in that ear & as the tongue and lips are drawn toward the sound side a stutering is introduced. The arm of the affected is generally more affected than the extremities. In paralytic apoplexy the pulse is soft and slow the in paralytic cases it is far otherwise. There is in general a Drunkenness

Paralysis

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ness over the Paralytic part while other parts are sweating. But this is not uncommonly the case, we sometimes meet with instances of the paralytic part sweating while there is no sweat in any other part of the Body. Paralysis too is often attended with Edematous swellings.

The Paralysis sometimes comes on without any previous Sickness but most generally there are cut Symptoms that precede & indicate its Approach particularly Sickness that shew an encephalic Determination to the Head. There are in this as in all nervous disorders a vast variety of anomalous Irregularities or Sickness that do not belong to 4th disorder & to these are instances of 4th named Effects return periodically, so there are sometimes Sickness the more rarely of paralytic Effects return periodically there is one instance mentioned by Sauvages of its returning at cut Hours every day according to his account of a patient who experienced a Right Head ache for a month together in the Evening and was then affected with a burning heat in the forehead when this kind of heat had similar sensations in the Occiput, the pulse more frequent than usual the Sleep disturbed with frequent Dreams & Vertigo. In this case the Sickness went entirely off just at 4 in the afternoon the same Sickness returned again with great prostration of Strength in 14 Hours the Sickness all went off again & in this manner the Disorder continued for 9 days only.

Paralysis

with the difference that after the 4th day not only the heat in the Forehead Pain in the Occiput were increased but at the approach of every Paroxysm a paralytic debility seized the left side of the body with a distortion of the mouth - a difficulty of speaking a Tremor of the Limbs almost an immobility of the left leg But these S^gs all went off with a Paroxysm and returned with it again - The system all came on at 4 in the Evening and went off at 6 in the Morning the pulse not more freq^t than in a healthy person but more freq^t than in that person during the Intermission there was likewise a Tension in the pulse during those Paroxysms the heat in the forehead only cont^d for an hour and went suddenly off and immediately the Pain the pain in the Occiput succeeded At the approach of the fit the patient scarce move his head & if he did move it he experienced a cracking in the Neck & a kind of the Teeth, The Temporal Arteries did by no means agree with the Radial, The pulse was equal in the Radial but unequal in the Temporal turned low at Intervals & doubled.

Among 2 Anomalies there are various complications of paralytic affections with convulsive motions, tho the 2 did appear in most perfectly opposite the one consisting

Paralysis

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in an involuntary action of the muscles, the
other in the want of it.

Occasional Causes

- I - Palsy proceeds sometime from the side the causes that
not appropinquate. The Predominant causes of the one
predominate to the other & it brings on the one often
brings on the other - Appropinquate may be considered as a
more universal Palsy & Palsy often succeeds apoplexy
- II It is sometimes the consequence of Epilepsy and
sometime these often leave more or less of the
Paralytic affection behind them.
- III Viol. Lⁿ will sometime leave a Paralytic affection
& it sometime happens in the inner Extrem. after a
severe fit of the gout or Rheumatism Boerhaave ment.
this as a Rheumat. that happened to himself This
however is in general only a partial & slight Degree of
of Palsy.
- IV a Suppression of usual Urine & it such a Suppression
is attended with vertigo or any other that shew a
Deterior. to the head. The Paralysis often takes place from
a pressure of the nerves by a torpidness of the Bl^d -
Pessels Hunt. in limbs affected with Mercurial sweat in
scurvy of suppressed Saliva in any other case. Hemorrh^y
by stool. Helina

Paralysis

V. Whatever Strain or Compresses a Nerve that supplies any particular part will always bring on more or less of a Paralytic affection; hence it is often taken place in the Back in consequence of Strains & falls & sometimes it takes place in the lower Extremities in pregnant women by pressure on the *medulla spinalis*.

VI The applicat. of gr Cold will somat. produce Paralysis & in this way people that have the Gout in their Syst. have often a partial Palsy in their lower Extremities. sitting upon Cold wet Grays will somat. bring on a paralytic affection of the sphincter of the bladder and a consequent Inability to retain their stool & somat. the same Cause will bring on a Paralytic affection of the sphincter of the anus and an Inability to retain the Stool. In this way too if remaining a long Time in extreme Cold weather or too remaining a long time in a cold Bath has got it on & in some we find it is a Dis. that happens more frequent in winter than in Spring and more frequent in Cold than in warm Climates.

VII Heat if long continued tends to bring on Palsy. In its first operation like cold it is certainly a Stim. but if long continued keep a certain Degree it depresses the Nervous Power. people are somat. extremely debilitated by being too long in a warm Bath we could shew of this too by sitting by a large Fire a Smiths shop and workshop is soon brought on esp. if the Back be too close to the fire and

Paralysis

and Anne Rouse her self of people in this way that
have felt a Trembling in their limbs for several days after
with must be considered as only a partial palsy as sh^d?
it is constantly cautious not to expose the middle of the body in any
other pt of the New Syst. to gr. heat

8th - Moisture combined with warmth has a tendency leading
on this Dis. in Conseq. of this it also prevails most in moist
close damp weather, such weather is exceed apt to bring on a
Gen. Debility -

9th - Warm Diluting Liquors have the same Effect as warm Baths
10th - Those shed. that act as Narcotics may be reckoned among
the occasional Causes of the Dis., all Narcotics carried
to excess in length will br. it on, under this head we may
comprehend Drunkenness as it also induces a Temporary Palsy

11th - We find it somet. Sympathetic in Gen. It somet. comes
on with acicute F. with the Phlegmasia & Plethoric
St. and somet. it is an Attend. on Dis. of the Breast
esp. Puerperal Disorders affect. of several Dis.

12 - It is prod. by Diff. vapours peculiar those of the Kettles
made as fr. of resin & B. RR It has been produced
from new plastered walls

13 - It is some time the Conseq. of a long Degeneracy of the
Stands of the Body of the putrid Decubitus, in this way
it is somet. the Conseq. of 4th Les Venere when it goes a good
length But it is in this way more com. a Conseq. of the Surgery
when this is the Cause it is most easily removed of any
The

Paralysis

Convulsion is a Dis. that may be removed by proper Diet & Regimen & the Palsy goes off also with it.

14th - It is somewhat prod. by viol. passions not only the Depressive but likewise the active, every one knows that the effect of passion is to make the Tongue paralytic so that people are unable to express themselves

15th - In the last place we may mention Excess of venery as an occasional Cause of the Dis. It is frequently prod. by this Cause & this prod. is the most distinct of any.

Proximate Cause.

With regard to the proximate Cause we may say in general that the Dis. arises from whatever interrupts the natural Influence of the Nervous power. This Interrupt. may be either in the Brain itself in the Communication or in case of apoplexy Palsy it may be in a more intimate part. But we are not to conclude that because a particular part of the Body is Paralytic that therefore the seat of the Disorder or the proximate Cause of it is in that part because it may be an Effect of some Dis. in the Stomach that supplies that part. Now it is often found that apoplexy Palsy does not proceed from an affection of the Stomach that supplies that part but is originally a Dis. in the Brain itself when a particular part is affected we have reason to suspect the Cause is seated there, yet is some times so but not

Paralysis

not universally. In Genl. the proxim. Cause may be reduced to this that there is some Compression made on the Brain either by a Congestion of Blood or by an Effusion of Blood or by a Tumor or the like so that a Cause of Palsy is the same with that of apoplexies. "Dijbertus sanct" Pretence these Compressions Effusions & Tumors to be the Cause of Palsy. But in many Cases Palsy is found when there is no particular occasion of any Compression on the Brain. In these Cases it seems to be a Dis. of the Nerv. Syst. & it self in Conseq. of wch the Nerves are deprived of their actual Energy. Palsy is often removed Palsy at least for a Time & Electricity often does the same. This shows that there is at least no fixed obstructⁿ for if there was it would be impossible to prod. such an Effect. I don't mean an immovable obstructⁿ to the flow of the Nerv. fluid but I mean any thing that might obstruct the Nerv. Power.

If however the palsy continues for a long time there is now reason to suspect there is a Compression & whenever the Palsy succeeds an apoplexy we may suspect a Compression because in apoplexies there are always marks of Compression in the Brain.

Where the Palsy remains for years long it cannot do so without at the same time the Patient enjoys all his Senses we have reason to suspect that it

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cannot be owing to any fixed obstruction but must suppose that the Dis. is owing to some other Cause in the Nerv. Syst. which perhaps will forever remain a Secret

The Efflux of the Nervous fluid is necessary to all muscular motion, but if we attend to the Demonstr. of Torelli we shall find that every great power is essential to muscular motion & therefore it is not to be wondered at that we often find in Paralytic Limbs a Insensibility remain & when there is no muscular motion. In the Hemiplegic Hemiplegia I have seen an Arm although immovable yet exquisitely sensible to the Creeping of a fly.

Prognosis

We may observe that old people are seldom cured of it, It affects young People from some occasional Cause. it is very often cured with safety but when it affects improper age it connected with apoplexy it is seldom totally & radically removed. It is more dangerous when the Cause of the Dis. is in the Brain than when it is in the Medulla Spinalis. It is an Abscess of Haller's & it seems to be just enough that if suppuration is required in the Nerv. fluid to prod. Convulsion than it is necessary than to prod. Volunt. Mot. because we may infer that when the part is paralytic the Pat. is insensible in the part when he has no power of moving it. Hence

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Hence it should seem indeed a Fact that is constantly found to hold good that Palsy is more Dangerous where there is a loss of feeling as well as volun^t Motⁿ rather than the volun^t Motⁿ only is lost. But if there be a loss of Both and an abstru^{ct} to Circulation in this Case there is very little hopes of Cure. Paralytic affections have been cured by the abstru^{ct} of the Force of the Inflamⁿ. Kind Somatⁿ Intermittⁿ Somatⁿ a fit of the great nerve removed this Disease but indeed I believe it is very rare that these that have the Palsy are a direct to the Gout whatever excites any violent pain often removes the palsy. A Gout happens to Childⁿ but when it does there are Distⁿ of its being cured like some other new Disⁿ about the age of Puberty.

Cure

I have already ment^d a great var. of occasional Causes on this Disⁿ on the removal of which the Cure must depend. The great thing to be attended to is whether or not the Disease proceeds from a compression of any pt, if it does our business is to remove that as quickly as possible.

1st - In most Cases of general Palsy or Comptⁿ there is a compression in the Brain.

Upon this is the Case. The Indicaⁿ is to take off the Determinatⁿ to the Head by all the variety of Means. But

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2^d when there are no marks of increased Determinatⁿ to the Head the only Indication we can perceive is by all the Signs which in our power to prod. an Excitem^t. Increased Energy in the Stom. &c. There are many Remedies to ans^r this Intention but at the same time none that we can pronounce to be Effectual i.e. it is one of the most obstinate of Dis. that the human Body is sub^j to especially when it attacks old peo. I shall now mention the Remed. suited to both these Indication^{es}

Indication 1st

1st Bleeding is often extremely necessary in Paralytic affections esp^l where there is a full habit of Body & the Disorder is marked with an increased Determinⁿ of the Blood to the Head, Indeed in Youth where there is a full habit, Bleeding is more or less proper But if there is an appearance of a flushed face, of stupor of great oppression of the Trunk, then Bleeding is very necessary because this Dis. must be considered in the same light with an apoplexy at the same time whenever the Delay has continued for some time & there are no marks of Compression on the Head, then Bleeding is highly Improper, Indeed in this case every thing that tends to debilitate the system is Improper and can answer no purpose the only purpose of Bleeding is to remove the occasional Cause when it proceeds from Plethora &c. P.

Paralysis

2^dly Emetics are generally prescribed in Palsy from whatever Cause it proceeds. If it proceeds from the Brain we must never order an Emetic till the Plethora is removed but as soon as that is done the vomit will be pariter. proper. It sometimes happens that a Topical affection of the Brain brings on a Paralytic effect as well as a variety of other nervous Disorders. It least it so happens sometimes that by the Exuberant the Paralytic effect will be raised off. I cannot say that it is merely owing to the Contents of the Brain because Emetics act in such a variety of ways. But whether there is any matter of foulness in the Brain or not Emetics are considerably improper because they act as a powerful Stimulus to the whole. 1st The best Emetics in this Dis. are I think the standard Emetic & the vomits that are given when we want to excite a great Stimulus are the 2^d such as Turfath General I have seen good Effects from them tho' perhaps the palsy has not been entirely cured in them yet tho' I have seen a greater relief when the Turfath vomits had no Effect. The Exuberant of them is Vermoth. proper on account of their Diaphoretic Qualities.

3^dly Cathartics are only occasionally proper where there is evidently a Plethora or accumulation of Blood in the Head they

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are proper most esp. when there is a Gross Plethora
In all Gross Plethoric Habits the use of Stimulating
Purgatives is occasionally proper and necessary But
where there are not Marks of Plethora or Congestion
on the Stomach acc. & the Cathartics are improper
at the same time in Paralytic Cases there is genlly
a Disposⁿ to fasten upon rich and more or less affect
the Head & theref. it is alw. proper for the Belly
to be kept open by such Med. as are gently Stimulating
such as Aloes Rhubarb Eliz. & Lax or L. Quina
These may be given just in such a Qty as to keep
the Belly open & not to prod. more than 2
or 3 times a day which is suff^t unless in parian Cases
where the strong Lax & Stim^g Cases are proper
all the Saline Laxatives in most Cases are
Improper in Paralyt. effectually there is in them
a Gr. Disposⁿ to prod. Flatulency as they are all
Lax. to the Stom. S. which is peculiarly improper
in the Dis.

1834

Sudorifics that are hot are best that is the
Fruiting any parian pt that is paral. etc. answers
Exceedⁿ & more when it does not affect the Genl. S. for a hint
Sudorifics can & should be used with propriety the
Fruiting all part of the Steams of Spirit.

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of, & use they a variety of machines contrived
for the purpose of prod. a sweat in a particular pt.
often and were exceeding well, Indeed every thing
that tends to promote Circulatⁿ in the part tends
at the same time to Stim. it, It is commended by
Dr. Boisson & by Van Swieten to make the Pat.
take large Doses of Stim. Med. for several Days &
then to sweat the Paralyzed part with spirit of wine
& they say they always found it of the greatest Service

3th Stomatocics Somn^l and very well in Paraly-
sis Stimulating the S^t. S. Common Snuff and were
very well to people that are not accustomed to it full
that are accustomed to it must use something stronger
but there must be great Caution in the use of all
these where there is the least Tendency to Congestion
on the Brain or the least Reason to think there is
an Accumulation or Congestion in the Head they must
be extremely improper, There are Instances where
in such Cases they caused immediate Death.

5th Masticatories are another species of Evacuants
commended by some practical Writers to promote
a Discharge of Saliva when there is a Series of
Tallies they may be of Service esp. in old people
of gross Phlegmatic Habit. Besides their Effects as
Evacuants they are considered Stimulant, In this way

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it was even tho' by some that the Smoking and chewing of Tobacco may be of Service But this as well as the other stercoratories in Com. Cases are of no kind of Service but rather do much as every continued Evacuation does.

I shall mention Blisters when I come to the External Stimuli.

Indicatio 2^a

1st With regard to the Stimulants those that are employed with the most Success are acrid Antiscorbutics such as mustard Horseradish & Garlick Those I think are amongst the most Consistent The Effects of all are that they are Diuretics Diaphoretics & Emol. Laxatives but in Genl they are Stim. the 1st & 2^d Laxation & have little of the Inflamatory Stimulus, they are paritac- proper in that Species of Palsy that takes its rise from Spines, as they have an Effect to carry off both Diseases.

2^{dly} The Aromatic and Bitters are also prescribed as Stimulants and as having tendency to assist the powers with wh^{ch} throw off the Dis. But I cannot say that in Genl. I have perceived any Consistent Effect from them, I think been less Efficacious than the antiscorbutics, It is true that they warm the skin more but they Stim. the Nerv. Pow. much less and have more of the Inflam. Stim. There is certainly

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a Narcotic Quantity in Blisters with less Somat. ^{Effect} ^{from the 9th. Test.} when long applied with Intermissⁿ but ^{suppose} they may & immediately prod. any such Effect upon the N. S. is doubtful

3rd - The solid Gums are also given with the sa. Intention as the Antiscorbutics and particularly Asafetida wh. I think is the best of them Sassa is used with the same view but I think with little Effect with it as owing to the smallness of the quantity are not I never saw any good Effects from it when given in the Qty of \mathcal{R} or \mathcal{V} . Gums of Gummi when given in the Quantity of \mathcal{J} in some cases. Vis. it is Effectual in procuring Sleep but in Palsy it seems to have no Effect at all & the Inconvenience attending the Goutlets, that when given in large Doses their Effects appear to be more Sedative than Stimulat^g wh. ought not to be the Case in this Disease -

4th The Vel. ich. is Somat. applied I think very properly with Intermissⁿ & Externally The R^o. C. C. prod. a very Considerable Stun^g & Communicates it very quickly over the whole Body but its Effects & Esp. the Effect when applied externally are not of long Continuance

5th Mercury the first Introd. the Saliv. with mercury in that Disorder was Dr. Wells an Ingenious Man but it is not to be trusted to in Genl. whenever I have seen it tried & never saw any good Effects from it, ^{& sympt.} very bad ones The Saliv. skin is again shed but it does not derive its Effects

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Effect from being a stercorial but merely as a stim.
as I ment^d before

6th Nutritional are some of the most powerful Remedy
in the Disorder They are Diaphoretic & promote
evacuations they also act as powerful Stimuli & are
very safe.

As to Regimen it must depend upon the former state
of the patient & if he is of a full habit of Body & has any
marks of compression on the Brain the Anti-phlogistic
Regim^e the coolest Diet may be ordered But after
that is removed the Diet that agrees best is the solid
Diet of animal food at Dinner Veg. Diet and
alike from fermented liquors would not do in this case
it is much better to take a solid Restorative or very gently
stimulating Diet & a large Quantity of Liqueur, & being too
that all the Spices may be allowed. I know some people
recommend Spices to promote Digestion but if the
Stomach is in a sound State it does not need them & if
it is accustomed to them does to the Spices as Mustard
& pepper etc. the Stomach is not able to Digest properly
without them Hence withdrawn in Degrees & if raised
they have Effect as Medicines but in natural cases
they do mischief

I must mention here with regard to Regimen what
is beyond any internal Remedy what ever & that is Exercise
as much as can be taken with any great Fatigue. I have seen

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only of a particular part the exercise ought to be so continued as to give as much motion to that part as possible. If it be a general palsy so that the pat. is incapable of any Exercise the Frictions are repeated so much the better & with regard to the Region too I would observe that all that can afford it will do to go into a warmer Climate

Violent Disorders are much as has a remark: Eff. in Curing palsy, but their Relief is generally only Temporary

External Stimuli are often of more Service in palsy than the internal ones & have the advantage over 'em that we have it often in our power to regulate them as we please we are never sure of the Effects of the internal & have some times reason to doubt whether or not the long continued use of 'em may not tend even to increase the paralytic effect.

Among the external Stimuli one of the safest & most efficacious is Strong Frictions with hard Bristles which are in general better than a Fresh Brush & since removed partial palsies by this alone. But in order to its having Effect it must be continued for a long time & repeat it 3 or 4 times a day & continued till a good Degree of Redness & Heat be prod. on that part. As this is a Remedy the Generality of phys. think this will be little the better for the Status made use of should be immoderate with the Use of some dramatical Gums, we may observe in general that

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that any Rem. that has any Effect in this Dis. must be long continued after we make use of warm & cold Baths or Electricity we can not have any good Expect^{ns} from them in a few Days or even a week very often indeed a palsy in young and strong people may be removed in a few days and the Rem^y that is made use of often get the credit of curing it but a palsy excited by an occasional cause in an young person when it is not a Disorder of the Habit will go off of it self in a short Time.

Another Application of the same Nature is Blisters that which is in general most to be depended on as acting in a Double way both stimulating and evacuating in Blisters they are universally applied in, rising from whatever cause it proceeds, In case it proceeds from a Congest in the Brain & esp. if the Habit be gross they are likewise as Evacuants In such Cases Blisters ought to be kept constantly on and perhaps it is better make use of peripneatic Blisters than of leasons or Issues because the Const. Application of the skin of the Lantharides is of considerable use in the Evacu^{tn} where the Dis. proceeds merely for a Deficiency of the spiritus. Blisters are of less use but they may be proper merely as a stimulus and when they are put on with the

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this Visc. they may be left on only till y occasion a good deal of heat in the part & then may be removed before y they have raised a Blist. But instead of Blist We may gen. apply Catapl. of Mustard seed wth a quicker Eff. in Skin. the part y^r Distors have. It can be removed too with more Ease & often renewed upon the same pt Garlic is somet. used for the same purpose, in short all the Glafs of Rubifacientia - however some of them only Stim y part to which they are applied, others as Cantharid. extend their Stim. to the whole - V. System. In gen: these Stimulating Applic. should be applied as near the pt as possible. Galen mentions the unsuccessful use of them unless they were applied to the Spine immediately above the place where the Nerve rises that supplies the affected pt. & it believe in gen. the Applicat^{ns} to this pt may have the best Eff^{ts}.

In Palsy fr. Congestion of the Stim. of Cantharid, is farther disagreeable to the Pat. The putting in a Seton in the Neck or An Spine between the Shoulders mayline: near as well such Evac. are of great service. There are many Inst. of Peop: who while a Dis. of this kind has been kept up in too long or near it have been perfectly free of y. Dis. but upon their allowing them to take up y. Dis. has returned: & we may in gen. see that in these people are of an advanced Age, these Evacuations if they

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if they are continu'd for a consid. Time must be considered as Nat. Dead. y^t can never be healed up wth Cancer, tho' with Pros. of any other time of Life excepting Inf^y may.

All the Empyrematic Bids that are universally prescribed in Paralytic Affectus only let us topical Stimuli and go no further. —

The Applicatⁿ of Heat to a cert. Part is an excellent Stim. and is often of the greatest Service. I mentioned heat indeed as one of the Causes of Palsy, w^{ch} used to a cert. deg^r; it most cert^y is but when y^e Dis. has once taken place, the Applicatⁿ of a cert. deg^r of Heat is one of the most effect. means to get rid of it. The manner in which it is best applied is y^t of a Warm Bath. The Constant use of Warm Bathing will also in so Constitutⁿ certainly induce Palsy; but — where y^e Palsy has continued for some time there is a Coldness in y^e part as well as a want of Energy in the Nerv. Pow^r. this is often gr^{ly} assisted by warm Bathing & particularly where there is a Rigidity fr. y^e Dis. of the Limb in this case Warm Bathing is an admirable thing. Pumping Warm Water on the part has oft. very good Effect. In full Hab. however anian Palsy proceeding fr. Congestⁿ in the Brain Warm bathing is very improper and very dangerous. The great thing here is to attempt to remove the Occasional —

Syncope

The faintings that follow violent Joy or Grief & Distraction of Mind; it is to be noted they are more on account of the Indolence of the Motion than the violence of it when brought on by Degrees certain Smells tho' they against Disagreeables have the same Effect to the mind we may likewise observe the Antipathy some people have to Cert Subst. e.g. to Muske. For some will faint if Cheese is only brought into the Room where y^e are. Some if a Cat is in the Room but in all these Species of Syncope proceed'g from such Causes it depends upon some peculiarity in the Constitution which being indulged becomes more and more powerful so that at last it is Inevitable whereas ready used every method to prevent its gaining Strength they m^t perhaps have got y^e better of it altogether. These & other Effects don't depend upon the Will but y^e at the same times are not altogether Involuntary. The Cure of Syncope is y^e head it to be attempted by Aetide, Antispasmodics warm Bathings & Stimul at the same times it must be obs. y^e Stimulus don't dang esp^{ly} where y^e is an inveterate Determination to y^e head or a gen. Pleth. Vt I know from the Optical Tradition the immobility of y^e Aorta or any other large vessel the tumour of still kinds be obstructed of

Syncope

of Excretions, &c. & in the Loci. Wherever such Excretions take place, Fainting in Coma, an Obstacle upon the way of Judg^g whe^r fainting proceeds from 1st Cause is from the Patients difficult Breathing from a Sense of Oppression abt. the præcordia a sensation of weight in the Region of the Heart from palpitation of the Heart & from an unequal Intermittent Pulse that is frequently shifting wherever it proc^s from this Cause is uncommon debility Constant. Takes place & may be upon it as Incurable abt. that we can do is to palliate the Violence of Synp^s.

VII It may be prod. by polypⁱ abt. abt. the Ar^{ies} of the H^{rt} or Pulmon Arter^{ies} in this is attend^d with the same Synp^s. I ment^d but only that it wants the reg^l palpit^{ion}. & wherever this is the Case it is unquestionable. Incurable the only the we can do is to keep the Ar^{ies} in easy, & to keep the Ar^{ies} Stimulated to provide a proper milk diet

VIII It may be prod. by putrid mephitic Air

of the It is freq^{ly} the Conseq^{ue} of an Internal Abscess breaking & this is often the only way we can know when an Internal Abscess breaks for a fainting & even Coma comes on immediately this is Com. 3rd to 3rd from the Compressing being taken of from some ~~an~~ ~~an~~ ~~an~~

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Occasional Cause of the Dis. The Effusion or Congestion in the Head, unless we can do this Stimulants of every kind may do gr. service. In the applicⁿ of the warm Bath I was observing that after a liberal applicⁿ to the affected part it is likewise of great service to let the water face of a great height upon the part: or Heat may be applied in a different way viz. directing the Steam of spirit of wine on the paralyt^d p^t: or by the applicⁿ of warm Lard or warm Salt, tis of gr. Conseq^t to p^{er}o. that are paralyt^d merely from an effectⁿ of the Nerves power to sleep in a Bed with some Person that is strong & in full Health. This is one of the most agreeable & natural Degrees of warmth that human beings have seen many Instances where there were some extreme Debility not only in this but other Dis. where making the Pat. to sleep with a healthy woman & to keep close to her (Doffson has had several such Effects esp^l amongst old weak & infirm)

The Cold Bath is certainly one of the most powerful Stimulants that can be applied to the human body. But I ment^d it among the occas^l Causes of the Dis. and indeed Cold applied for some time is sup^{er}stopping on p^{ar}sis in the Strongest & most healthy Person at the same time the applicⁿ of Cold in the Cold Bath has cured a number of Palsies But it is of Importance to

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to be attended to, that the Cold must be quickly and suddenly applied if the Pat. remains in bed a few minutes after the Shock he receives much more hurt for the effect of the Cold than he receives good for the shock. There are real Instances of persons being cured of partial Paralysis the use of the Cold Bath after the warm Bath had failed & much formerly the Effects that are prod. in Paralysis prod. by a natural Fever coming on. This indicates the propriety of using all those Remedies that tend to excite a temporary Fever all the Stimulant & Supplicates do if a person goes to Bed immedi. after he has plunged in the Cold Bath, it prod. an Artificial Fever in the most powerful manner & the experiences all the Stages of a Fever & now suddenly applied to the Paralyt. part & soon removed again has been almost attended with Success.

Electricity has for many years past been in gr. Reputation for the Cure of Paralysis the General Effects of Electricity on the System are now pretty well ascertained, It acts suddenly as power, Itin. to the whole N.S. It has Considerable power in promotg all the Secretions; It promotes Perspiration, Urine & Stool etc being a Stim. woud. for the Bowels the Pulse being increased at length for a Time It often has the Effect of exciting Heart,

Paralysis

in a part if applied to the ear it cures $\frac{1}{2}$ Secretion of Urine;
if to the Eyes $\frac{1}{2}$ of Tears & if to the Tongue & Salivary Glands
the Salivary it is $\frac{1}{2}$ to be a powerful Promoter of the Menstrue
now all this shews that that the Strim of Electricity not
only quickens $\frac{1}{2}$ Circulation, but it has a powerful Effect
upon $\frac{1}{2}$ N. L. when it is applied to $\frac{1}{2}$ paralyt Limb it
freq. $\frac{1}{2}$ gives $\frac{1}{2}$ Considerable Pain & somet. causes a temporary
and involuntary Motion in the $\frac{1}{2}$ The Pat. is at first not so sensible
to the Shock it first as he comes to be afterwards - It somet. -
not only cures $\frac{1}{2}$ Rodrig. & Heat in the part but even raises
small Blisters in Conseq. of the Pain & involuntary Motion
& Affection produced. It somet. happens $\frac{1}{2}$ the pat. has
lost use of the part after $\frac{1}{2}$ Application of the Electrical
Shock $\frac{1}{2}$ but $\frac{1}{2}$ is temporary & is not to be regarded where
where it begins to do service it is gen. Succeeded by a
Sensat. of Tingling or creeping in the part, often by
Sweat & subseq. $\frac{1}{2}$ or invol. Contractions, which -
we may have much more depend. on $\frac{1}{2}$ merely a Sensat.
of Tingling &c. It is sold. but it does service after
this. It somet. Mitigates Pains in the part & ofind
a variety of Instances of the good Effect of Electricity in
Paralyt Cases ment. by De Han, Savages and in a
Collection of Observations upon Electricity published
in

Paralysis

in France some years ago. I imagine that one reason
why it is sold, of service as it is sold: has a fair Trial
But there are many instances of peop. that have recovered
especially of a partial Palsy by y^e use of it, when it has
been continued for some months with^t any sensible Effect
De Haen mentions one Case where it was applied for 6 Mo.
with^t any Effect & afterwards the Pat. was entirely cured and
he ascribes it entirely to Electricity. There are inst. of palsies
of long standing & y^e have resisted every other med. & at-
last have given way to Electricity, but not with^t its being
used for a long time. I think it sho^d never be given over till
it has been tried for some months. It has not been applied
in gr^e Britain in such strong and repeated Strokes as
in other p^{ts} of the world where it has been much practised
De Haen has sometimes given 100 Strokes in 1/2 hour
and he mentions the application as perfectly safe,
but which I am apt to call in Question, at least
where there is a gro^{ss} Habit, where the dis. is the
Conseq. of Congestion in the h^d or an Apoplexy, I-
think such violent Strokes long continued may be very-
dangerous. Indeed in such Cases we ought to
use no Stim. But that Palsy which is to be
considered

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be considered as only a Deficiency of the St.
flow. in such cases Electricity is particularly
applicable & Elect. in Gen. may be used with
gr. & safety. Sauvages says that he cured 24
cases out of 50 by Electricity.

Authors.

This Dis. is treated of very fully by V. Swieten
whose (Book I. Parva) recommends the best
Education of children upon this subject that is
any where to be met with you may likewise
read De Haen Vantriers Sauvages & Haller's
& Dr Charles Boerhaave.

Ordo 4 Leiprosychie

Character

Motuum Viriumq; Vitalium. Debilitas
Sanguinis.

Sunt Motus quorum principium Sympto-
ma est Virium Vitalium & Vitalium Inimi-
citas adeoque Pulsus et Respirationis (Debili-
tas Motus Inimicitia Vitalis Inimicitia)

Syncope

Motus Cordis immixtus vel irregularis . . .

Syncope.

receptus Galen

This Dis. consists of a sudden loss of Strength agr.
Diminutⁿ of the pulse & Breathing of Muscular Motion
Once the Cause is gone & the cause of animal Heat with
asphalosis of continuance & the pat. is not sensible of
what is done about him Sauvages makes a Distinctⁿ
bet. Syncope & Leptothymia but they seem to be
only diff^t in Degrees of the same Dis. & not any
way specifically diff^t. There is a slight kind of
Syncope which may be called Leptothymia in this
the pat. is perfectly conscious of what passes, knows
the people around him (the Peritonies nature)
but the breath difficult there is agr. Loss of str.
Arctico & Trinitas Aurium ~ This seems to be
only a slighter Degree of Syncope, It's not a
Fainting but is the next thing to it In Syncope the
pat. loses all Consciousness Entirely The pulse is
affected and it is extremely hard to see patients
in whom you cannot perceive the Breath at
all ~ Sauvages says that the Leptothymia
seems to take its Rise from the Head with
as judges from the Vertigo & he thinks the
Syncope takes its rise from the Praecordia &
and as it is in fainting there is both.
as Thul says in the Head & Sunset in the Prae

Syncope.

Æ
Pæcordia, But I have rec^d. Inst. of its arising fr. the h^d
with^t any & change or Oppression about it, Pæcordia at all,
and in an entire Syncope where the puloe' could not be find
at & where there was a loss of sense this then destroys ...
Sawages Distinction But however where^r the Syncope arises
from an affection of the head or of the heart. I am not all at
to enquire when this Dis. goes a great way, there is a total-
Cessation of Pulse and Irritation & of Consciousness. A dis-
tinction. Heat, & every Appearance with disting. Signs it
goes under the name of Asphyxia. Syncope very oftⁿ comes
on with^t any previous Symt. that indicate its Approach, but
more freq. this is indicated by Symtoms of gr. Anxiety
about it. Pæcordia, and almost universally when the
Fainting is gone off there is a sense of Oppression abt.
the Lungs with occasional it. at. to breathe very deep
Snot. indeed there is a very gr. Fainting and an uneasy
Sensation in the Breast with plainly shows a laborious
Circulation thro: the Lungs. The morbid appear^{ce} of those it.
have said of Faintings are diff^t accord. to it^s Cause, prod. it.

Causes. —

The ¹ People, it. are most subject to Faintings on those
that.

Syncope: *in many*

that have a gr. mobility of the V. S. and people that are much lowered by Evacuations are more subject to it from the same Occasional Causes than others. It proceeds from a var. Variety of Occasional Causes very diff. fr. one another & therefore it is a dis. y^t. require a very diff. Treatment. I shall enumerate the Prin^l Occasional Causes.

I. Syncope is freq. the Conseq. of sudden Transition; whatever Occasions a sudden Depletion of y^e. Vessels esp. in the way of Haemorrhages, not alw. fr. y^e. Quantity of Blood taken, tho' it follow the Lgs of a very gr. Qty too; but if even a less Qty is suddenly taken away it will gen. occasion Syncope. In this way women immediately after delivery if there be not Flow of Blood often faint, or if it is very sudden

The Disposition to faint from Haemorrhage is wisely provided to prevent the Haemor. from being fatal wch it w^d freq. be if it was not from y^e. Circumstance. In Conseq. of the Syncope the Circulation is in a gr. — Measure stopp'd & y^e. Blood gets loose to coagulate & to form y^e. Thrombus wch prevents the Blood from breaking out again. —

We can find y^t. whenever the Syncope proceeds from the Haemorrhage or any other ~~as as as as as~~ Treat —

Syncope

gr. Evacuation, the best Rem. is restorative Diet & proper
cordials. Syncope proceeds from a Cause somewhat likewise
is referred to y^e Head viz. it is produced in Conseq. of Lapping
in Dropsies This is owing to the Nature being ~~immediately~~
taken off from the large Vessels in Conseq. of which a great
Violent derivation is made is from y^e superior Parts & y^e proper
Impetus is not kept up in the Head by w^{ch} means the whole
N. S. and the Circulatⁿ is disordered. This fainting may
be prevented by not taking off all the Water at once or by
a proper Bandage ~~to~~ ^{to} the water comes off.

II Violent Pain will prod. y^e Dis. There is a cert. degr. of
Pain only w^{ch} the human Body only can support. The
Cure of it for the Cause depends upon Emetic - - -
Application Comentation, Antispasmod and -
partially Opium -

III We find y^t Syncope is often Symptomatic in
Fever & jointly in the most put. Fever. It is
apt to come on upon any Attempt to set up in Bed -
some have been so disting. by those symptoms as to be
called Synchales Fevers. It has likewise been an Attend^t
upon some Epidemic Intermittent Fevers.

Syncope.

IV. It somet. proc. fr. Plethora. Syncope fr. this Cause may be know by y.^e gen. Symp. y.^e Attend Plethora; but this may be Consid. as a Prædisponent rather y.^e as an Occasional Cause of Syncope.

V. It is of a Nerv. Symp. not to be accounted for on any principles of a simple dis. of the Vcl. In y.^e way it often follow y.^e Loss of one 3j of Vcl. & y.^e neither fr. Fear nor Irritation, but fr. a Nerv. Affect. in Conseq. of the Relaxation induced; & it is somet. followed inced. by Viol. Convulsions.

When there is any Danger of such Fainting in Plethora y.^e best Thing is to bleed in a supine Posture & to stop y.^e — Or if it hasgt. & then set it on bleeding again. But if after the opening a Vein y.^e Person has any Disposⁿ to faint before any Sty is drawn & y.^e in spite of every Precautⁿ to y.^e contrary from posture, attention to the Situation and Quickness of drawing Vcl. then it gives y.^e strongest Presumption of y.^e Impropriety of Bleeding at y.^e time —

It is oft. & attendant Hysteria I think it is — every sold. however that Hysteria Prop. knows their Pulse tho'. they will often remain for 'a an hour Inconscie we may also aser to the h.^d of Nerv. Affectⁿ The.

Syncope

Neighbouring consid. M. to post, but in many
cases it cannot happen & is surer rather to
affect fr. to. Rotation or a latent of suspension by
a Discharge.

10. It is much more fr. a Thrope Paricardii. This
is attended with the same Symptoma. Pale face
particularly a Loss of gr. Weight & Distention.
11. It is a variety of a variety of Dis of a Storm
being of prod. Sick wife of car. to a gr. Length
prod. Syncope Thrope. Sickness as a side of them
& particularly Worms in the Storm. are some of
cause of it. It is much prod. in the St. Way by the
Worms. by the St. Way. When Worms fr. these
causes of it is used via Visc. Cathart. to carry off
of exciting Cause.

12. It is a com. Symp. in Gangrene whenever it
has gone as far as tripped of whole System; but
not before

13. It is much com. in luxury when the Dis. goes
a gr. Length to pain & upon the best Motion &
joined the Symp. to prove fatal. The cause is to
be referred to a Debit of the S. & Pernio.

14. This said to be an attendant Symp. in
the St. Way but I have never seen an such of

Syncope

of this. The time of the pain going off is mentioned by Dr. Meigs as the time of the fainting - coming on regard to pain in general a sudden cessation of pain may bring on Syncope but in the if you have never seen on the loss of the pain going off as to producing Effect.

15 It freq. happens to pregnant Women after when they are laid too tight & wear straight Linnen. They are extremely subject to it for the Cause.

16 It is more accus. by too great heat when have a tendency first to prod. sickness & of actual Syncope. Every Person who has been hot & warm much have been many times of Syncope produced in a hot.

17 It proves fatal for Tolical Affections of the Head which is often never perceived till of faintness & Death. Inquin. whatever causes a sudden Detrain. of B. from the head may cause Syncope.

Method of Cure.

With regard to what is to be done at the time of the fainting. The principal thing we can do is that of Symp. and to restore the ———
Determination

Syncope

Determination to the Head when there is a sudden Abundant made, on this acct: it is in Gen found proper to lay the Patient in a recumbent & passive Posture. It is a common thing to apply Friction to the Body & Stimulants to the Nose. but I would observe that in all Cases where there are Marks of fever, Determination to the Head we shoud be extremely cautious of applying any thing to the Nose that shall occasion sneezing. I have seen several Instances, where violent Convulsions have been brought on in Conseq. of this but in Common Cases where merely the N. S. is affected & there is no Plethora, there is no Danger of this.

When it is the Conseq. of Inanition or over-
Vacuation, laying the Patient in a recumbent Posture will often remove it, but we must take care to loosen every thing that is tight about the Neck & Breast. If it continues for any time it is prop. to throw up sharp Stimulating Elixirs, to apply Cataplasms & strong Frictions to the Extremities: & when we apprehend great Danger as when the Syncope is so. fatal in the Actual Caution may be applied to the soles of the feet and it may be prior to inflat the Patients Lungs with a Belows, put into the Mouth. What gives the greatest Stim. to the System, when it happens in S. is the throwing Cold Water in the face. This is what is Com-
mended in all Cases & generally with success. And if the Com-

Syncope

Room is Close or hot, it is of great Service to give them Cool Air. I have often known \dot{y}^t . Fainting bro^t on in \dot{y}^t . by the Patients Lying smothered up with Bed Clothes & in a warm Room — with Confined Air, but by removing some of the Clothes & allowing a free Circulatⁿ of fresh Air in the Room they have recovered, immed. & \dot{y}^t . dispositⁿ to Fainting soon went off. — And this is a Case \dot{y}^t . Occurs more freq. \dot{y}^t . People are aware of. As to w^t will preserve for the Dis. in gen. when it does not proceed from Errors loci in the head or Heart, but — merely fr: an Excess of \dot{y}^t Mobility of the System or Debility, whatever tends in gen. to invigorate & brace \dot{y}^t Syst. must be the most Effectual Remedies to prevent a Relapse.

Authors.

You will find a Collection of the best Observations in Senac's Treatise on the Subject.

Class

Causes.

I. Drowning is one of the most common. There are many instances of people remaining a long time under water and when taken up since had all the symptoms of Death & yet have recovered. There are indeed many extraordinary reports told of People y^t have been hours, and days under water & yet recovered: in gen: I look upon those Stories as not well founded. I believe most of them are Romances but at the same time y^t People have lain an Hour or 1 1/2 - under water & recovered is I think a Fact for which we have good Authority.

I imagine the properest Method to breathen a person is by frictions with warm Cloths. But the Heat y^t has been found of most Service y^e Application of hot Alcohol. Shows not only in convey: of their heat, but an external thing & vein may likewise be opened when y^e don't bleed many reckon 'em irrecoverable, lost, but there are many Inst: of a Person recovering when a Drop of Blood could not be got. But when the Nerv: Power has been very much much. it would be improper to take Blood tho: it would be got till once the Circulation be entirely,

Asphyxia

entirely restored. When there are Appearances of —
Accumulation in the Head Bleeding & prof. as soon —
as pos. The External & Int. are most to be depended —
Friction as Emulsion before, with warm Rashes, warm
wheys, & sometimes salt are succeeded very well. These
applications sho^d be made esp. to the External. you will find
some Curious Obser^s upon this Subject in Junius & —
Haller's Pathological Observ^s —

II And^r Cause of Apparent Death has been Smother^d. There
is an Instance in the Med. Essays of a Person who was —
imprisoned in a Coal Pit & lying there for an hour, was
taken out with all the Sympt. of real Death, yet this
Person was recovered by a simple Operation, nothing —
more than distending the Lungs with Air. Others —
have been recovered in the same way & others had
Frications joined with it, after bleeding & applying —
Vineg. to the Nose, which sho^d always be done in these
Cases. Let Vol. Sp^t be applied to the Nose, Air blown
strongly into the Mouth & after the Patient is a lit.
recovered

Asphyxia

to recover some Blood be taken away: at y^e same time
using strong Frictions & the bluntest Patient-knife. The
Persons who have been suffocated in this way have been
brought entirely by y^e smother in the Hospital die if —
contains I cannot at present determine but as the smother
is the most Obvious Cause I ment^d it under a head by itself

III Mephitic Air may be reckoned ano^r Cause
of Asphyxia. one of the most com^{on} kind of this Air is
that prod. by Ferment^d If fermented & y^e are in a confined
place peop. y^e enter such a place will faint. be struck —
down as dead Many many have lost their Lives in y^e way
There is a **VA** in deep Pits, in Cellars & esp. in
Burial Vaults therefore there is the least suspicion of
MA in the place. a very simp. Exp^m will also. of certain it
will be to put down a lighted Candle with in **VA** is —
Comm. extinguished. If the Candle Burns some peop.
will go down with safety. peop. in y^e & that if y^e are
taken out quickly & brot. to the fresh Air often find
it sufficient to recover them.

IV Ano^r Cause by which apparent Death is produced is
Hanging when the Pat. is cut down before he is —
Actually —

Asphyxia

actually dead. It is difficult to say how far it is possible to recover People in y^e Situatⁿ, the therefore manifest of Persons y^t have been cut down after they have been hanged for a Considerable Time & after all Motion had ceased, but by being bled & treated in the same way, as I Anguine Apoplexy they have recovered. Sauvages ment. an Inst. of a Person y^t was recovered by 3 times bleeding & recovered so far as to be able to speak, but abt 3 hours after y^e Neck swelled prodigiously & y^e Jugulars became very turgid with Blood & became very comatose. The Surgeon was afraid to repeat y^e Blood & that Patient died. But I think there is no doubt but if he had been bled again he might have been saved. I think it is of Conseq. to attend to that proper manner of recovering Persons in this Situatⁿ when a Person is in this way if he appears totally insensible he is Comm. given up as certainly dead. But I am Convinced that there are Numbers Cases where Bleeding & Stimuli may recover y^e Patient. The Patient's Feet sho^d be put in Warm Water and strong Frictions & agitations sho^d be used. We had an Inst. in this Place of a Woman who was hanged and being put into the Cart to be Carried to the Country —

Asphyxia

Country, to be buried, in Conseq. of y^e. Distillation the record
(and lived three years after. It freq. happens indeed that People
y^e. want to put an end to y^e. Lives in y^e. way, do it in such
a Manner as to dislocate their Necks, then there are no
hopes of Recovery, they soon die Apoplectic.

V Asphyxia is somit. betⁿ on in Conseq. of Excessive cold.
The Effects of Cold when carried to too height is to make People
comatose, & Numbers of People who have been frozen and
thereby lost their Senses but afterwards recovered have this
Acct^t of themselves, I that y^e. felt no Pain any before y^e. become
senseless, that y^e. lost all pain in Conseq. of the Cold, y^e. y^e.
felt themselves drowsy & sleepy, with y^e. resisted till at last
it overpowered them & y^e. lost their Senses altogether. It
would appear y^e. y^e. have no Convulsions bef. Death for People
have been frozen to Death on Stone back^t yet have lost
their Senses when y^e. Cause prod. Asphyxia what we
have to do is to apply heat in a very Gradual Manner.
The greatest caution is necessary not to apply it too
Suddenly as then it is apt to prod. Gangrene. The
Application of animal heat is certainly very prop. as well
as y^e. of warm Water gradually increased; at the same time

Stones

Asphyxia

Strong Friction & Stimuli are necessary - In some of the Northern Countries y^e first rubb^d wth snow & y^e wth warm Clothes and salt.

VI. All the apparent Marks of Death are so met. connect^d Epilepsy & Catalepsy wth I. shall have Occasion to mention when speaking of these Diseases. —

VII. Hysteria is one of the most com. Causes of Asphyxia There are many people y^t have y^e Hysteria to so gr^a height that y^e fall into all y^e Sy^g of total Death & Contin. in y^e way some for days together & yet recover. All that die suddenly of Hysteria ought not to be buried till Putrefaction comes on. The various Applications & Inment^s in Syncope are propos^d here, such as Warm Bathing, Frictions and Momentane^{us}, taking away a little Blood may be of Service.

VIII. The last Case I. sh^{al}l is com^{on} apparent Death is y^e Conseq. of Lightning. There are many Inst. of peop^{le} y^t have been insensible for a time and have afterwards recovered; yet there are few Inst. of peop^{le} y^t have been recover^d after the vital Motions have com^{ed}, yet it is said there have been some Inst^s of y^e kind.

There are the General Causes of Asphyxia. I thot^t it proper to mention them particularly because I writ^e before

Asphyxia.

believe y^t. many Patients are abandoned as irrecoverable y^t. might have recovered if y^t had been properly treated.

I will just mention further here y^t. there are some Inst. of people: abt. the heart. & L. falling excessively low so as to appear dead, but y^t. happens very suddenly, & not with the grad. Sym^{ts} of Death & they often recover.

From a Case of this kind a remarkable Custom has for sometime prevailed in the Navy alw. to thrust a Needle thro' y^e dead persons Nose & lay him over board. It gave rise to y^e. war an incident that happened on board one of their ships. The Boatswain had ordered some of the hands to throw a supposed Dead Man overboard. One of them happened by Chance to thrust a Needle thro' his Nose, upon which the Man rose up & asked w^h they were abt. with him - they answered they were going to throw him overboard; says he No, No! I am not dead yet; at which y^e. Boatswain said? Draw you, what? sho? you or the Doctor know best what you are dead or not? . . . However the Man was raised and recovered of his Disease?

Authors.

I would recommend Læcivæ to Morbis substativis
A Treatise of Dr. Windlow of the Uncertainty of the
Signs of Death.

Clasp.

Class III. Ord. IV. Gen. III.

Catalepsis

Definitio

Cum sopor, Membra qui antea fuerit servantur
calena, tamen in quo domodo mobilia. (Cullen).

Diagnosis.

What distinguishes this dis. from Apoplexy is the state of
y^e Pulse & Breathing. In Apoplexy y^e Pulse remains gen^{lly}
full & strong & no way impaired & y^e Breathing is much
deeper than in a Natural state. There is a full deep Breathing
with a snoring but in Catalepsy we can scarce perceive that
y^e Pat. has any Pulse or y^e he breathes. This Dis. is not at all
attended with that Paleness y^e Syncope is. The Circumstances
in which it most near resembles Syncope is the
Remarkable total Debility. But what is very
distinguishing in Catalepsy from all other Dis. is y^t.
y^e Person who is seized with it does not fall down but
remains in the posture in which he is seized.

Symptoms.

This Dis. is somet. preceded by Torpor Headache, (convuls^{ns})
(and other Disorders in the head and by those Symptoms y^t
show an increase of flux of Blood to the Head. In the
fit the Patient is void of all sense and Motion and
remains.

Catalepsis

remains in the Position of *Trance*, which he happened first to be seized in, whether sitting or standing. The fit seldom lasts more than a few minutes. tho' there are few inst: of its having lasted some hours. The Patient is perfectly unconscious of every thing, & knows during the fit and after it is over has no recollection of any Ideas he had during the fit. while the *Paroxysm* continues, the Limbs will remain in the same Posture & if by standers shall put them in, esp. if the Catalepsy be what may call perfect. Now if the Hand sh^d be lifted up will not fall, & if the Muscles of the Face be adapted to weeping or to laughing, they will continue to express it during the *Paroxysm*. There are stories told by some writers that persons in this Dis. If they have been walking before, continue to do so & at the same Pace they eat & sit with. But y^e is totally ridiculous, - because there is an entire want of Motion in the Limbs during the Fit, tho' there is a remarkable tendency in them to preserve the Posture y^e are put in.

There have been several Instances of Rec^y in y^e Dis. who have been insensible to the strongest Stimuli even that of Hot Iron, If there be any there is any Suspicion of a Counterfit of this Dis. the Application of

Catalepsia

a Candle to the Eye will I believe detect it. There have been Inst. of People who have acquired such a Command of themselves in external Pain as to resist red-hot Iron and yet have afterwards Conquered the Comot. fit. But I have never heard an Instance of one that could stand the Test of the Candle suddenly to the Eyes and if the Pupil does not Contract the Dis. is real. There are some Instances of y^e disease return periodically like an Epilepsy. This dis. is somot. alone, as now described but somot. it is Combined with Typhoria, sometimes with Lethargy, & somot. tho' rarely with a Spasm.

Causes.

- I. It is brought on, what ever Occasion a great Determinⁿ to the head. It is sometimes bro^t on in Conseq. of viol. — Actions of the mind or by any thing y^e engages y^e — Attention. at y^e same time y^e mind is attend^d wth a remarkable Depression of the V. Power there is a gr. Stupidity often — induced by Grief, by Fear, by Anxiety &c. & similar Passions
- II. It has somot. been a sympt. Attend^t upon worms —
- III Somot. it has attend^d the Proxym^o of an Intermittent F. Indeed of a cold fit y^e Proxym^o has come on this way.

This Dis.

Class III. Order IV. Gen. II.

Asphyxia

Character

Omnium Motuum & Sensuum apparentis Cessatio, Mortem
fere referens, Sauvages

Symptoms

This may be considered as only a higher Degree of the same
Dis. nor considered last. It consists of an entire loss of all the
Senses both external & internal: A total Cessation of the
Motion of the Heart and of Breathing & not only this. But in
many Cases the Patient's animal Heat is entirely extinguished
& he becomes cold & rigid having a paleness of Countenance
& all the Appearances of Death in his Face. I have known
Instances of People who have gone this length & yet the vital
Principle has not been totally extinguished. At other times
there is not that so're cadaverous Look in the Face & the
Features do not put on that Change which is the Case in
Actual Death. But in every respect besides this we cannot
distinguish it apart from any one that is actually dead.
As there have been instances where pushing a piece of
Iron red hot under the Nails, which is one of the most
sensible Parts of the Body has not discovered any
Marks of Sense, & yet afterwards that Patient has
recovered. In short actual Insensibility to Stimuli
is no certain Proof of Death nor do I know any one that

is

Asphyxia

is except Putrefaction in Conjunction with these. I have just mentioned, a total loss of Pulse, Breathing, and heat, then we may pronounce the Person to be dead. Putrefaction alone is not a sure sign of Death, because it may take place in a high Degree in a living Person. But we have no Inst. of a person recovering when this with the other Symptoms have taken place. We cannot doubt but what a Number of People have been buried alive. It is therefore a Matter of great Importance to Endeavour, to investigate as far as we can the certain signs of Death. The People that die suddenly ought never to be buried till a Symptom of Putrefaction have begun in the Body. When people die in Conseq. of Div. of a gradual Debility of y^e vital Functions no person will then hesitate to bury the Corpse after a short time, because there are no Instances of People that have recovered in such Cases. The Instances of People y^t have recovered after they have been laid out as Dead have been those that have Died suddenly.

Causes.

Catalepsy

This Dis. is sold mortal but when peo^r have died of y^e Dis. the Dis. Viscera have been found greatly distended. A particular Conclusion can however be drawn fr. this because it is a Gen^l Asperitudo in the Dis. of the Head. It may perhaps be as probably y^e Effects as the Cause of the Disease.

Cure

The Indicat^{ns} of Cure in most of those Nervous dis. are — much the same and they are treated much in the same way. where y^e dis. is a symp. of the Hysteria, y^e Cure must be the same as of y^e Dis. It is certainly very inprop. to apply strong Stimuli in y^e case, this somet. be. on Violent — Convul. I apprehend the best thing we can do is to — apply Pedicuvia to take off the over. Determinat. to the head & at the same time to take off. Rather by Evacuatt^{ns}. The Gen^l Principle upon which y^e Cure is conducted is the same with y^e of Hysteria, in which Dis. y^e are more particularly ment^d. For first Consider of y^e Dis. I refer to Van Swieten who has many excellent Remarks upon it. De Haen likewise has some very curious Observations upon it. —

Claps —

Class. III. Order IV. Genus IV. —

Extasis.

Vide Sauvages.

Gen. V.

Syphomania —

The Syphomania is the slightest of all the Comatose Dis. It consists in an apparent Sleep but so slight-ly^d the Patient is capable of great exertion. It is attend^d with a partial kind of Delirium and is somewhat periodic with Intermit. ^d Sorens.

Varia Nomina.

Amphion Coma Graecis —	{	Sternus — adus.
Comatigil. Anetorum —		Adora?
Marca Leincei —		Adovilla Hispanis

Gen. VI.

Lethargus.

This Disease consists of a Constant sleeping — and Drunkenness but not attended with any Delirium of any kind — The Patients forget all their Transactions & they are easily enough awakened & as soon as

could not wake him a sleep again immediately the said Numbers of
people in that way after Dinner

Typhomania Lethargus Comata sunt Symptomata:
(Cullen)

Gen: VII Cataphoria

This is a constant and deep Degree of the Lethargy the patient
sleeps constantly. It requires strong Stimuli to rouse him; without
that he sleeps on without Interruption. It is not attended with
any Delirium say^t the patient will answer sensibly.

Coma Somnolentum Authorem Subeth Arabicum.
Varia Nomina

Gen: VIII. Carus.

The Carus is the most profound Sleep where there is the
greatest Difficulty to rouse the patient but when roused he
is not insensible.

Varia Nomina

Marec — Calis — Sopor Mercurialis (Prepara) Calis
Aurehina — Torpor — Latens. Periculis Palidonia Arabum
Stupor Quotidianus — Gravis Dormitor Phasii

Carus.

History of the Disease.

It is attended with a full soft and easy breathing & also with a Slow P. & inordin. Genl. the deeper the Coma & the lower the P. The Slowness & fullness of the pulse is therefore an unfavourable Sympt. The Disease is too often attended with a flushing in the face. It frequently terminates in Apoplexy but in Dogs the Sleep in apoplexy is so deep if the Pat. can't be roused out of it at all & there is a Stint in the breathing neither of which happen in Carus. it sometimes terminates in the Hemiplegia It frequently upon the Occasion of Intermitt. F. & it is often critical in other F. cap. the Late new Treves in w^{ch} I have seen a Pat. Sleep for 2 or 3 days together & he so insensible that it was impossible to wake him & when he wakes he soon falls asleep again. This is rather a favourable Sympt. in these cases and the Physician should be extremely attentive to it. If he prescribes Stimuli in the case he really kills the patient.

The Case is sometimes critical and sometimes symptomatic in the Occasion of Intermitt. F. & in Cases of Epidemic Tertians when it often proves fatal very suddenly. It is somet. somet. symptomatic in Hysteria and somet. in a Suppression of Urine those who die of a Suppression of Urine always go off Comatose. It is somet. Symptom. of Worms It is mentioned by Sydenham as an attendant upon

one of his Epidemic Dis. & when it was treated prop. it
was not attended with danger indeed in General when it is
Symptomatic it is not of such Consequence but when it is
an Original Idiosyncratic Dis. it is often very dangerous

Occasional Causes

1. Whatever Occasions a Contusion in the Brain has
a Tendency to bring on the Dis. There is an Instance
of this in a person who became Comatose by Contusion
his Brain after he had been trampled by a Gr. Dog
of Preasure he could be thrown into a Cataplexy or
Apoplexy according to the Degree of preasure.

2. If Somnol. comes on fr. Insolation or having
the Head long exposed to the Heat of the Sun

3 Violent Passions will Sometimes bring it on
I have known Instances of its being brought on by
Excess of Grief. There is a degree of Grief which
Occasions such a total Suppression of the Nerv
power so that the patient cannot keep himself
awake for 3 Minutes and when he has laid down

his head and one tho' scared Imagine he had shut
his Eyes he would be fast a day and will Sleep
for 15 or 16 Hours together if not awaked. Sudden
Surprise has likewise the Effect in some Constitutions
of making them fall a Sleep.

11. Sometimes it is the effect of Narcotick Medicines & under
this Head we may reckon Drunkenness Mephitis. Air
Smack and Various Topical affections of the
Brain

There are some instances of Extraordinary Sleep
for Weeks and Months together. There is a very remarkable
case in the Philos. Transact. the most remarkable
that is recorded anywhere of a Man 28 years of age
who Slept for a Month and then Waked Spontaneously
and 2 years after this he fell a sleep again & Slept 7
weeks in spite of all the Stimuli that could be applied
about a year after this he relapsed again. a Physician
poured an Ounce of Ferustic Alkali upon his Nose
and kept up as strong a Stimuli as could be applied
yet it had no Effect to rouse him, the day
after the application his nose was excessively
inflamed. He awoke afterwards and did
very well.

Case

Curus Cure

For the Cure of this Dis. and indeed most of those
Soporific Diseases, prefer you to the treat^t. of the Apoplexy.
The gen. sym is much the same. for tho they bear diff^t
names they seem to be ^{really} only diff^t deg^s of the same Dis:
viz. Gen^l the Dis. pres. fr: a topical affection of the head or
from Compression, Therof we ever tends to take off the
Determⁿ to the head such as Bleeding Cathartics
pediluvia are undoubtedly proper. Blisters are likewise
of service and all kinds of Stim applied to the inferior
extremes when there is a disposition to this Dis. nothing
can be of more Service than to keep an open Borey and
continually to drain the blood with Blisters & leeches or
setons in the Neck. This likewise nearly necessary to
keep the Feet warm and to use pediluvia & to take
a great Deal of Exercise both of Body and Mind. It is
hard to say wch of these is most serviceable in preventing
the disorder - so much of the Soporific Disease

Gen 1st Vertigo

In this Disease the patient has a sensation as if the
Things around him were in Motion and he was
in

Vertigo

in Motion himself. It is somet. attend. with Dimness of Sight and if it goes a Considerable Length, the pat. tumbles down. It is somet. tho? very Seldom in such a deg. that the pat. loses his Senses entirely It is Sometimes attended with Tremulus Aurium, Somet. with Fainting & great Flushing of the Face It just as properly belongs to a depressed Sensation of Feeling as of Seeing because the pat. sees himself in motion while at the same time he is at rest it is Seldom an Idiopathic Dis. but is generally Speaking) Symptomatic

Causes.

1. Blethoria or an Extreme full habit of Body may Occasion it esp. on the pat. heating himself when that is the case it is attend. with Symp. of an Determin^d Accumulation in the head under the head and include Vertigo praecoxia from suppressed Evacuations & flux of the Sanguine
2. It somet. proceed from a Stom. affection & that is by far the most Com. Cause of it I dare say that 1/3 part of 20 Cases of this Dis. are prod. by a Tenderness of the Stom. & when that is the Case you will very often find the Dis. combined wth a flux pain above one of the Eye brows which almost constantly a Sympathetic affection of the Stom.

Vertigo

3^d It may be produced by Narcotics as Tobacco, Cicuta, Spirituous Liquors.

4th It is a frequent sympt in Hysteria in such case it is certainly nervous and Independent of any fault of the Stomach

5th It is frequently a Dis. of the Imagination when there is no Bodily indisposⁿ: whoever any person not Accustomed to look from a height may have the Vertigo to such a degree, that if he be not Supported he will fall over, and^d Cause that somel. produce it in many people is a quick Succession of Ideas in the Mind. many people Experienced this and especially those poss^d of gr. Vigor and Energy of Mind every person I believe must be Sensible of this in a Certain Degree when he is in a Strange place & obliged to go about to see many things That this is apt to bring it on depends upon the same principles

6th It may be prod. in Conseq. of Extreme Violence prod. Wounds and Contusions of the Head

7th Vertigo is Symptomatic in many Dis. esp. those that affect the Head and in all I. particul. those of the Nervous kind, the stat. persn. is not Sensible of it while he sits Still but it is the Const Compl of all persons & if

Vertigo

are lifted up that they have the Vertigo in a violent deg.
for y^t they are not able to stand not so much from Weakness
as fr. Vertigo, in this case it does not seem to proceed from
an^a. telum^a of Bl. to the head but is merely a V. affection,
the Cause of the V. whatever it is Acting in a partial manner
as a strong depression of the n. Powers.

Q^d. This Sect. the Cause of Weakness & Incontinence
esp. Ind. & Evacuations.

Q^d. It has sometimes returned periodically like
Epilepsy, there is one Instance of the kind ment^d
by Sauvages, but the fit always terminated by a
Stroke of Blood.

Cure

1. When it proc. fr. pleth. all Evacuats. are neces. &
partic. Bleeding when it is a sang. pleth & when it
proc. fr. an idiosyncratic. Habit. The Bleeding must be
used repeatedly In this case too the Stomach Antispasmod.
(Reg. is neces. & likewise to keep the Belly open by
Cathart. & to keep the St. warm by Const. regular
Exer. but not such as tends to put the Septa into Ex-
carnation but such as is suff. also to keep up a
mod. perspiration.

2^d When the Dis. proc. fr. Indes in the Uter. then
Vom. is the Cure but if there is Plethor. a
Vom. may be dangerous unless bleedg is first
for

Vertigo

For when there any Acts of Accumulation in the head
Comets must be more or less Dangerous.

3 When there are marks of an Accumulation in the h.
the patient ought to avoid every thing that can much engage
the Attention & to be as much as possible in an Exact
posture —

4th When the Dis. proc. fr. a local affection of the head
esp fr. serious Collisions the application of Bleeders or the
keeping up a Const. Disch. by Issues in the Neck or head
itself is constantly very proper

5th When there are no marks of any Determin. to the head.
but the Dis. appears to be merely an affectⁿ of the N. S.
I apprehend the best thing we can do is to make use of
those Med. y^t tend to brace y^e Syst. Such as Bark and
Steel toge^r in the use of Exercise & of the Cold Bath

6th I have freq. kn. Exp. Relief in this Disease fr. the taking
of Snuff by those that are not accustomed to it. It certainly
causes a train of Evac. fr. y^e Smaller Vessels but in practice
I doubt it may be rather Dang. in the time of the fit the same
applicatⁿ sh^d be used as mentⁿ under the head of Faintings
with the same restrictions as mentⁿ there

My reason for treating of Vertigo in this place is because
it very often proceeds in Apoplexy and has a very
near analogy to it

Gen

Gen X Somnium

In Somnio Imaginatio vehementior vix. Morbosus.
Cullen,

This Dis. Consists of a gr. Oppression of the Wind during the time of Sleep wth that of the Expansion as if there was a great Weight laid upon the Breasts & the Plea. Existence of this gives the Pat. an Idea of absolute Suffocation every Person who has felt it knows the Inclination wth there is at the time to move some part of the Body wth for a time they are totally unable to do but as soon as they are able to do it they awake & the Dis. goes off. But afterward there Generally remains for a Considerable time a good deal of Lassitude & often a palpitation of the heart, sometimes tho. rarely there is an Eruption of Erid Spots in the Breast (and Limbs immediately after the Dis. but this is only in those Cases when the Inclination is Idiopathic not where it is Sympathetic as it Gen. is The Inclination is a disorder that most people have experienced in a greater or less degree and there is no reason to think that it is in General attended with Danger because it is an uncommon thing when people are found Dead in their Beds to find them lying on their Backs which almost always takes place in this Disorder however there are some Instances of people being found in it on their Sides wth all the marks

Somnium

A sound and perfect Sleep and it seems not improbable that many of those who are found Dead in their Beds may have died of a 4th Deg. of this Dis. I thought to be an alarming Sympt. to those who are in the decline of Life and that are threatened with an apoplexy because it is frequently a forerunner of it and where people are predisposed to the apoplexy it is not to be wondered at that the Struggle should be so violent in this Dis. as to prove mortal

Causes

1. The most Occasional Cause that prod. it is the Eating a very heavy Flesh Supper & lying on the Back esp. after eating such Supper
- 2^d when there is no depletion it freq. arises from a Morbid affection of the Stomach
3. Somet. again it is the Effect of a Topical Affection of the head itself it has been somet. kn. to be an attend. of Serous Effusion on the Brain in Conseq. of Hydrocephalus
4. But most freq. it arises from a Topical Affection of the Thorax. This is generally the Case when it is a permanent Disorder. when it is a mere transient Affection it is almost constantly

Somnium

a Dis. of the Stom fr: a General Repletion but when
the Dis. recurs freq. we have Reason to Suspect a
Topical affection of the head and Breast In General
whet. it be fr y^e one or the other must be ascertained
fr: the other Symptoms.

5th We find it freq. an attendant upon Hysteria
and Hypochondriac the Grst distention of the
Stom. which Wind within this dis. prod. just
the same effects as the Stomach being distended
wth too gr. a Qty of Food. There is a very extraord^y
acc^t. of this Dis. being Epidemic at Rome
given by Calvis Aruchanus

Cures

This Dis. in Gen. may be removed in most people
where it does not proceed fr: a topical affection of
the head or Thorax by a proper Attention to regimen
by eating no Suppers or very light ones & using
a gr. dose of Exercise & in short by avoiding all
the occasional Causes of Plethora people ^{that} are very
subject to it sh^d. avoid as much as possible
the lying on their backs any one that happens
to be in the Room with one seized with this Dis. wth
they may Gen. know by the great Struggle & difficulty
of breathing and kind of moaning sh^d.
always turn them immediately on their side.
which

Symptoms

which always relieves them. when the Dis. depends upon Hypochondria and Hysterical Complaints then the Cure depends upon Antispasmodics & Nervous Meds.

I have placed this Dis. here for the same reason I did the Vertigo because it proceeds from the same Connection with Apoplexy)

Clasp 3. Ord. 4.th Gen. XI

Apoplexia

The apoplexy consists of an entire suspension both external and internal with all the appearance of profound sleep with Stupor with an uncommon full respiration & very Deep, while at the same time the pulse remain in its natural state (often rather slower than usual).

Diagnosis.

The word apoplexy in com. Language is often applied to any very sudden Death and I have heard people dispute very gravely what Dis. a person died of that expired suddenly. We might ask him if it would be a very Curious and important Question to determine what was the Cause of the persons Death but to dispute about the name of the Dis. is extremely
ridiculous

Apoplexia

ridiculous, because the Name is appropriate to a Cert.
Assemblage of Sy^l and when a p^{son} dyes Suddenly
there can be no such Sy^l. We cannot call his Disorder
an apoplexy because that is disting^d by an Assemblage
of Sy^l, such as losing the External & Internal Senses
while at the same time the Pat. continues to breath
deep and the pulse continues good we cannot call it
Syncope because in a Syncope there are always marks
of a vital principle the p^{at}. is felt & the patient breathes.
in short when a Man dyes Suddenly we cannot with
propriety apply to him the name of any one Dis. tho
we may enquire what it was that killed y^e Pat. the
Aster or the difficult & laborious breathing & the pulse
are the Sympt^s that distinguish the Apoplexy from
the Syncope & Asphyxia. The profound Sleep disting. it
fr. the Lethargy & fr. the Trance & Coma. The Rigidity
of all the Limbs disting. it fr. the Epilepsy. Cataplexy.
Catalepsy. the Extrem^s &c &c. There is however nothing
that I know to disting. it fr. Extreme Drunkenness
I have seen it produce all the Effects of real
apoplexy and that it could not be distinguished
from it. The dis. produced in them is then for a
time really and truly Apoplexy being attended
with all the Symptoms of it i.e. a Total
insensibility

Apoplexia

insensibility to every thing a hard dead and laboured breathing, the Heart the same full &c. and often much slower than in a natural State but indeed it is extremely Sudden but that people in this situation are sensible of the Impression of External strong Stimuli they are however freq. so much so that unless you apply a hot Iron to them nothing will move them.

Symptoms

The symptoms generally preceeding the apoplectic seizure are a heavy dull pain in the head, esp. in the Back part of it a Vertigo Dimness of Sight a sensation of Flashes of Light passing by the Eyes swelling and watering of them Flushing of the Face often a remarkable Turgidness of the Juglar Veins a Coldness of the Extremities at the same time that the Face is flushed this is succeeded to by paralytic affections by a Trembling & fluttering of the pulse by Pinetia convulsa and great Sleepings a Failure of Memory a Deeper breathing than usual especially in Sleep. There is often to a particular Change of the Countenance observed in people before they are seized with an apoplectic Fit this may perhaps be really owing to some paralytic affection

Apoplexia

Affection so General in Apoplexy there are Instances when the disorder has come on and the pat. could not recollect any previous symptoms. There are some cases where the pat. have said that they were not sensible of being any way indisposed before at least they felt nothing that they thought of any great consequence, and others have been seized wth a violent head Ach and lost the use of their Senses or the Dis. has come on wth great Intensity or Viol. Cholic. The Sympt. of the fit itself are those ment^d before an entire loss of Sense both External & Internal with all the appearance of profound sleep with Stertor and an uncommon full respiration and very deep white at the same time the pulse remains in its natural state or often rather slower than usual the Limbs are Gen. entirely relaxed & the Dis. may be considered as only a more Universal palsy proceed^g Gen. from a Congest. in the head & a Corruption in the brain whenever the Apoplexy goes off it generally leaves the faculties greatly impaired It frequently leaves too a paralytic affection sometimes of one part and sometimes of another but it generally affects the Tongue - It affects the Faculties of the

mind

Apoplexia

Mind in many ways but the Loss of Memory is one of the most General there is too a sp. Deg. of Basilarumity often remaining after the Apoplexy and that marks one Person of the Com. Obocuation that people that are apoplectic are remarkably apt to cold Snow.

The Apoplexy is a dis. that of all others is the most apt to return. No Person is ever Seized with it but is sooner or later cut off unless they will indeed submit to the greatest Strictness of Regimen.

(Prognosis)

The Danger of an Apoplexy must be estimated from the Attendants and Occasional Causes of the Disease it is in Gen^l to be looked upon as a Very unfavourable Symptom when the patient breaks out into cold viscid sweat when there are strong Convulsions in the Arms or Breasts when the Patient is totally insensible to all Stimuli & esp. every acid ones as Acid Glisters thrown up. it is unfortunate to when Acid Glisters are either retained or come off immediately owing to a total failure of the Sphincter of the Duod. — It is in Gen. a favourable Appearance when there breaks out a Warm Universal Sweat when there is a copious Discharge of the Urine somet. the pulses coming on or

Apoplexia

or the menstrual flux, or a Diarrhoea remove the Disease.
Any acute fever coming on has the same beneficial
Conseq^t. here as in palsy Spontaneous Vomiting, which
is sometimes the case when the Dis. is induced by plethora
is a favourable Evacuation as is a natural Salivation
unless it be a very Disoid when it may be dangerous.

Bleeding at the nose which somet. takes place to a
considerable Qty is likewise a very favourable Circumstance

In Gen. when it attacks people in the decline of life
and people that are predisposed to it is also attended wth ex-
tremed danger, there is no saying of its duration the Dis.
may be. The pat. is somet. cut off in a few Hours, somet
in a few minutes but in Gen^t is seldom fatal under
a day or two - The Pat. often rem^s in the apoplectic
State, or 3 or 4 days, remains stupid insensible and
totally paralytic and then dies

Predisposing Causes

1. There is a p^{re}mark of Blood that always predisposes
to the Dis. and that is a very ruse head with a short neck
Some people somet. have not so many Veruoles by ones as
people com. have

2 People whose faces are uncommonly red and have that
compassion as if they were half Strangled are predisposed to
this Disorder as those that have that Muddiness of the Eyes
that look like inflamed eyes when they have no Complaints
in them of any kind

3 And p^{re}disposing Cause of this Dis. is the decline of
Life. It is a disease that seldom attacks young people
but most frequently betw^{en} 60 -

Apoplexia *Occasional Causes*

1. To *peo.* that are predisposed whatever tends to produce *plethora* either sanguine or serous may be reckoned among the Occas. Causes people that live very luxuriously & plenty that eat very rich & seasoned things *peo.* that are very sedentary & use no Exercise and *peo.* whose minds are incessantly employed are partly subject to this Dis we have often observed before that *idea* engages the mind & *sleep* is apt to *mod.* in *once*. Determin. 36. to the h^d. but what this be the Cause in any? it is cast that a very intense Application of mind is apt to prod. the *Supra* Dis. of the head We find many *apoplectic* *peo.* die *apople* to *immed.* after eating a full meal & this we may easily suppose may the more readily be prod. by the Compression of the *Stom.* on the descending Vessels Whatever does this must occasion Stagnation in the Heart & a proportionable Accumulation there & whenever this is this Case there is more an Obstr. to the return of the Venous 38 to the head this I apprehend is more freq^t if Occas. Cause than any other

2^d Another Cause that is apt to bring on the Apoplexy in *peo.* if are predisposed is any sudden fit of passion. a violent fit of Anger often does it

3^d Whatever tends to weaken the Body and enerv. the circulation such as cold Air, little Drinking & little Motion every Viol. Exercise Vesp. *if* actions with the Causes that tends to quicken Circulation then &c

4th any such *plac.* Circumst^s as determine y^e 38. to y^e head in *life* this as Coughing Laughing, crying, Vomiting, lifting or *jections*. I think it happens in the *crises* of Child bearing but Women are not so much predisposed to this Dis. as Men

Apoplexia

This is not uncommon for pregnancy to produce a slight Apople^{tic} fit, such as extremely severe pain but is gen. removed by taking a little blood. Suppression of Urine Evacuations & some of any Evacuations that were about the head. This often the 1st & 2^d are accustomed to rise & descend from the Nose in Conseq. of taking Snuff if this suddenly ceases off often become Apoplectic and it may be tried.

5. By a sud. Repulsion of the Spine the Rheumatism or any Cutaneous Disorder

6. This Dis. has been oft. obs. to be Epidemical amongst the commonest people & are predisposed to it when very cold weather takes place & esp. when such weather succeeds warm moist weather

7. It somet. decamp. y. Fit of a Remitt. or Intermit. Kindness of the Cold Fit It happens often in Tertians

8. This somet. prod. in Conseq. of External Violence such as a Viol. strike on the head produces a Fracture or a lq. Contusion & thereby all the s^{ts} of apoplexy The Dissection of those y^h have died Apoplectic have gen. exhibited Marks of Insection or Effusions of a Serum or Bloody kind and Sometimes Tumors and Various kinds of Carous L^{es}. But there have been Instances according to the Account of Moravian L^{es} lands of people who have died apoplectic yet no thing Apoplectic has appeared in the brain Dr. Wille mentions the same thing

A thing of greatest consequence to determine is whether the Dis. proceeds fr. Sanguine plethora or whether it be attended only with Serous plethora and rather a depleted State of the N. provided every practitioner is well to distinguish these 2. We often find in apoplexy a rapid and Sanguine State with all the Marks of Viol. & down to the head, and such cases to be such must be treated upon the basis of

Apoplexia

of any other Viol. Inflamm. Dis. but this Dis often happens in the Decline of Life when there is no Sanguine Tinct. nothing but a Sp. Hæm. and a Tumor of the N. S. These 2 Lgs. Circumst^s ought to be attended to

Cure Indications

1. When there are Marks of Congestion in the head the indication is to take off the Congestion by Evacuations & we are likewise to endeavour to take off the ex. Detent^s to the head as well as to remove the plethora

2. We are to endeavour to Stimulate the N. System

3. As people do often recover from apoplexy but do generally relapse into them again it is of gr. Conseq. for a physician to lay down such a plan of Regimen and dieting as may be best suited to the patient's ^{constitution}

The first thing to be done when a person is Struck with an apoplexy is to bleed the parts. In many Cases when there are marks of Congest. it is not very successful to bleed largely if we can open the Jugular Vein it is the best because taking the blood from thence makes the quicker Accutition for being near the parts affected. The greatest expectations have been had when the Effects of opening the Temporal Artery but I cannot say any thing of it from my own Experience because I have not seen facts enough to determine whether Arteriotomy or Venesection is best in this case I acknowledge that I have the greatest expectations from opening the Jugular because a greater Quantity may be discharged in the same time than from opening the Temporal Artery but I think that all reasoning a priori upon this Subject is very precarious the probability however seems to lie on that side — For Indicate 1st Topical Bleeding after Large General bleeding answers Excellent^y well
I have

Apoplexia

I have seen several instances of patients that have been immediately raised by topical bleedings esp. by applying the Cupping Glasses with the Scarificator to the Occiput or by deeply Scarifying the Occiput if the patient is not at hand I speak here of bleeding only upon the supposition that the Apoplexy is of the sanguine kind then to be sure it is the principal remedy but if the Apoplexy be of the Lethargic kind if the be no sanguine Tempt. we should have no marks of Determination to the head there is no occasion for bleedg. esp. if we take a few ounces and find the pulse sink we must by all means Discontinue Large repeated bleedg. in cases of this kind are of very bad Consequences. This has given Occasion to some modern Physicians, that bleed if it does not succeed, always kills. There is no foundation for carrying this principle so far but it is undoubted that in many Cases of Apoplexy large repeated bleedings may do harm. when the symptoms of Lethargic Apoplexy takes place we must relieve the patient some other way

2 We are to endeavour by every means in our power to invite a Determination of Blood to the Extremities, for this purpose

Apoplexia

^{insensibility} flusters are to be thrown up to open the Bowels without any regard to the State of the Body whether it be Costive or not, but our View is to bring on a purging immediately and it is proper here to make use of such as are cold and Stimulating because unless we do so, they will have no Effect on account of the Insensibility that takes place in the Intestines as well as on the External Surface of the Body. Cathartics are ^{very} unusual proper in Apoplexy as soon as the patient is capable of swallowing any thing if it be the Sanguine Apoplexy they ought to be of the Cooling kind, if the Serous they ought to be Astringent and firming, but of whatever kind they be they must be gentle as Rhubarb as at any other time for the Reasons just mention'd. For Indica II

3^d In regard to Vomits which are very often proscribed I think the use of them not alto. proper in all Cases where the Occasional Cause of the Dis. has been Repletion then undoubtedly after bleeding vomiting is necessary when the Dis. does not proceed from such a Cause I think that the Vessels of the head ought to be thoroughly empty before we think of Vomiting but in the Serous Apoplexy Vomiting is of gr. Service

Apoplexia

and gives the most universal Stim to the N.S. of any Remedy whatever

1st Blisters are in gen^l I believe of Gr. Use in every case of the Apoplexy but where that the Apoplexy is of the sanguine kind, very large blisters ought to be premised to the use of them. But in Serous Apoplexy the principal Dependence must be had on them. Blisters must be applied immediately to the head itself. Cataplasms & Fomentations must be applied to the Extremes. The Legs must be bathed in warm water & strong Friction applied to all the lower Extremities

3^d With a view to raise the pat. fr. y^e Fit there are a variety of Stimuli prescribed such as the holding of strong Stimuli to the Nares the putting Caustic Vol. tick upon the nose & whole. I look upon this as an exceedingly dangerous practice. An Apop. of any kind in the Germinating & exp. in the Sanguine Apoplexy I think we ought to have it in view that in Apop. we ought cannot know either a case Hemorrhage has taken place or not if it has. If Hemorrhage probably the pat. must die w^o we do for his Relief. must be upon the supposition that there is only an Accumulation and not a Rupture and therefore we must avoid

Apoplexia.

everything that would endanger Ruptures when there is an over distention of the Vessels what would not produce an Effusion at another time will produce it then & such an Effusion we know makes the case desperate And there are sev^l. Inst. not only in Apoplexy but in Epilepsy where external Applications to the nose have produced Viol. Sneezing and the pat. has been killed immed. at the same time after Congestion has been taken off. ^{and} thus that prod^l a Discharge by the nose or even that ^{occurs} a gentle Sneezing may be extremely proper when the ^{Stim.} ^{is} to be safe with regard to other Stim.

that are often applied one is under a necessity of making use of them but I don't think that any^l any good purpose at all I suppose that by the use of a Cassia leaf band or Soles of the feet we are able to excite the pat. so far as to show some sign of feeling it is of no consequence in removing the Dis. If it can't be removed by the rem^t. I mentioned Just now bleeding particularly and pedicularia I have never seen it removed in — Consequence of such Stim. and I am persuaded that when the Stim. are excessively Strong they often rather do mischief The Dis. with sometimes continue many hours and sometimes many Days and the patients will notwithstanding recover by the use of Cathartics and such

Apoplexia

external Remedies tend to increase the Disturbance to the feet and thus the Congestion will gradually be taken off but by the sudden application of Stim. in the beginning such an increased impetus will be again given to the Circulation as — shall produce dead Effluvia of the Brain and then the Case is desperate.

^{2^d} In Cases that appear very desperate such as will not give way to bleeding or any of the means before ment^d there is I think an operation which ought to be tried it never is tried but by chance it may be of Service to the patient and it can't do him any Mischief and that is the Application of the Trepan every one knows the propriety where the Dis. proceeds from External Violence but I speak of it now as arising from an internal Cause The patient undoubtedly often dies of a Real Extravasation now if this Extravasated matter whether Blood or Serum is evacuated its certainly possible he may recover.

The Apoplexy whether from External or internal Causes somet. attended with Vomitting

Apoplexia

But in this case a Vomit. should not be given nor should it be encouraged by warm water as it is only symptomatic from the Affection of the Brain.

Of Diet. Respect to Regimen the first thing we are to do when we come to a Pat. in a Fit of the Apoplexy is to put him in an Erieth posture, & the head should be immediately shaved off. if it be of the Sanguine kind the Collar likewise should be more perfectly loose. — For Antient 111

As to endeavours to prevent the Return of the Disorder we must avoid plethora and the Inflamm. Diath. of the blood. This is best done by genl. Abstinence in pt. of eating and Drinking and a good deal of Exercise not such a degree of it as shall Occasion a Viol. Com. in the

Systeme to keep up a reg. flow perspiration If there is a Deep & Sanguine plethora a Milk & Veg. Diet alone might be used and every thing that is non-nutritive But if the Pat. will not Submit to such a Reg. the only thing that can be done is to make use of frequent Evacuation We must advise to cleo fr. time to time & to keep the Colly open esp. in the Spring

Apoplexia

Return. & at other times as the signs of plethora indicate the likewise of Gr. Import. to keep the feet plenty warm so as to produce always a perspiration.

Q But wth the Dis. proves fr. Uterina & a Serious Melora a more Cordial & invigorating Diet is necessary and plenty whatever strengthens the N. however In this Case too the Evacuations that are found most serviceable for preserving fr. a future attack are those by Stool and Sweat and I have in the head & a Seta in the neck are proper as a preservative in the case of Apoplexy we are only to consider that when once it is put in it must be continued for life because it can't be taken out w^{out} the greatest Danger it somet. happens that they will care of themselves to run for a time, but this is attended with bad Conseq. and when we find it we must put an^d in its place for as I said before if we can't get people to Submit to Exercise & Diet Evacuations must be Substituted in their place

10. when there is a Supra of the N. & a Cold phlogmatic heart. Strict Med. that tend to strengthen & brace up the System are prop. in this way Bitters are prop. the Bark and the Cold Bath may be a Crem. prop. but this you see is only in case of poor Temperament

The answering of this Indication then in short

Apoplexia

is this in the Sanguine Apop. the prophylaxis depends upon purg. Evac. & Cooling Regimen. In the Senes Stimulating such as the Bark Valerian Horse Radish Mustard Strong Friction &c are in either of them those that can afford it mo^d. do well to go to a warm Climate and a Climate where the seasons are more steady because a change of weather is apt to bring on an apoplectic fit in those who are disposed but before I conclude I will mention this fact for Linted he speaks of a man who for Ann^y Dis. was bled 3 or 4 times then took a Warm & Cathartic Coll. of each operated well and the day after was seized with an Apoplexy and died - This I look upon as remarkable because Evacuations are the most proper method undoubtedly for preserving fr^o ap^y Dis.

Authors

Bomh. with V Swatens Commentary Morgagni De Cruris and Siccus. Merbomum Wiser who has given a full Acc^t of the Dissection of those who have died of this Disease

Class IV

Spasm

Gen. A

Epilepsia

(Meningeum Convulsio Geni Toperi Cullen)

The Epilepsia Consists of the Loss of all sense both internal and External with Convulsive Contractions and Agitations of Body. This is a Disease returns by paroxysms and sometimes the paroxysms observe a periodical return. It is Genlly a Chronic dis. but it is also somet. of that kind Barhaud takes into his Definition its being of certain periods but the Pat. is somet. Cutt off in the first paroxysm. That sometimes it returns therefore this should not enter into the Definition for a Definition should Consist only of Constants and apparent phenomena

I shall treat more particularly of Epilepsy in as it is the principle of all Convulsive Diseases. I shall omit more of the others.

W. Story

Epilepsia

History of the Disease

It is of consequence for Dr: of this kind to be acquainted not only with the Symptoms in the Fit, but also with the Symptoms that precede it; because in these Fits that come on by Paroxysms all that we can do must be done unmed: before the Fit comes on is a very common Thing both in Epileptic & Apoplectic Cases unmed: after the Fit is over to order Bleeding Cathartics and other Med: which serve only to weaken the patient with^t having any other Effect. But if we can discover that the Fit is approaching then is the proper Time to use Remedies.

Epilepsies sometimes come on with^t any preced^t Symp^t but in gen^l there are certain Symptoms that show em to be coming on & which often continues a Day or 2. These Sy^{ms} are a gen^l infirmity over the whole Body, a heavy pain in the Head a want of that clearness of Conception which the pat. has at other Times. The Sleep is disturbed with frightful Dreams; somet the pat. does not sleep at all and sometimes he is uncommonly Sleepy; has Vertigo and an unusual Dimness of Sight; a Tinnitus Aurium a palpitation of the Heart an Inflammation of the præcordia an Interruption of Breathing great Flatulency a Coldness of the Extrem. a Tremor Spasm or a kind of Pain and a Titillation of the Limbs there is a great Discharge of Urine

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a fixed Look and what is very particular the patient often feels a bad smell when there is no external Body to prod. such a smell somet. there is a Nausea. Sometimes an immoderate app^{te}. Somet. nocturnal Pollution, somet. a Salivation and if tho? have ment^d before that there is often a previous failure of memory; Somet. the Countenance is flushed & at other Times unusually pale. I don't say that all these Symptoms do take place where there are any preced^d Symp.^s but gen^{ly} speaking a good many of em do take place.

off^o the Sy.^s that more immedi^{ly} breed a fit are Vertigo, 2^d flashings of diff^t Colours bef^o the Eyes Somet. the appearance of a small Spark increases into a gr^o flash, there is a remarkable Sensation that gen^{ly} precedes the fit and that is that it pat^{ly} feels it in its progress arise from a particular pt^l of the Body which he thinks like to a breeze of wind & feels it in its progress ascending till it comes ab^o the Stomach and then he becomes insensible and falls down This has been call^d the Aurora Epileptica & it frequently arises from some pt^l of the lower extrem. And it is said that if its progress can be stopped by a tight Ligature or a tight compression made in the pt^l between where it arises & the Stomach that

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When the Epileptic Fit may be prevented, for that time. This Length of the Aura is s. Sometimes to be felt in some days for several days before the Fit comes on. The Pat. generally falls down with a Sigh & then remembers nothing more of what passes Thro' during the Fit are various. There is no possibility of describ^g the various Contractions and Convulsive Motions of the Muscles of the Body. The Eyes are gen^{lly} fixed; The prepebras are intirely open and the Pupil much dilated tho' exposed to the greatest light and that is the surest Sign that it is an Epileptic Fit. This Dis. has often been counterfoiled & from External appearances, it is impossible for us to know whether it is an Imposition or not for many of these peop. have the power of resist^g any external Stim. whatever even red hot Iron; of which a Discovery can not be made but by those means just ment^d; they bring a strong Light near the eye and if the Fit is counterfoiled then the Pupil will contract and its motions are not under the power of the will; but if it is a real Epileptic Fit the pupil will remain dilated tho' exposed to the greatest light. There are alternate Convulsions of the Muscles succeeding one another with great Velocity at which time there is gen^{lly} a locked Jaw & at the same time there are such Convulsions of the Muscles ab^t the Mouth

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especially those of the lower Jaw that there is often great Danger of the Tongue being bit thro' unless gd care is taken to prevent it when the pat. is first seized with it the convulsions are strongest at the feet; he bites much and gnashes with his Teeth. V. Swieten says he has seen the Dentures of a young girl broke to pieces by the Violence of these Motions. It is attended with Tension and Inflat. of the Belly. The Urine, Sweat and Semen are discharged Involuntarily; all which shew similar strong Agitations of the Internal parts. The Head is turned round in a strange manner. The Arms & Fingers have all the Motions of Extension, Flexion and Rotation, and as the Thumb has more and stronger Flexor Muscles (and Muscles that draw it towards the Hand) than the other Fingers hence it is strongly drawn towards the hollow of the Hand which may be! a sign of a strong paroxysm and because they see that as the Paroxysm abates the Hand opens they therefore endeavour with gr. violence to draw back the Thumb in the Vigour of the Paroxysm and thus by endeavouring to overcome the force of the convulsed Muscles by a greater force they often br. a very troublesome pain in the Hands that continue a long time. It can be no hurt indeed to endeavour slowly to open the

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Humia; but to use the Violence as some do is pernicious. The
app^r of the Face is very various, sometimes flushed sometimes
pale and all the Vains distended with Bl. Hoaming at the Mouth
is a com. attend^g Symp. The p. is small & quick but in the Fit it is
often str. and Irreg. There is great straining in Breathing But at
the same time diff^{ty} of the Swallowing of Apoplexy. When the Fit
goes off the Pulse grows stronger & quicker, the Breathing
becomes free and there is less Stator. After the Fit the patient
remains for a considerable Time comatose and extremely languid
and disturbed with heavings of the Head & Quenings of all the Senses
and Failure of Memory. These are the com. Conseq^s. However
some who are accustomed to have the Fit are quite well immed.
after they are over and remain so till the next attack. The return
of the Fit is very uncertain sometimes once a year sometimes
monthly observing reg. the course of the Moon. At other Times
they come on twice in every 24 Hours. There are some Instances
of all the Sy^s of com. precede it, being present and yet the Fit
has not come on at that period but this is very rare. Some People
but it is very uncommon have all the other Sy^s of Epilepsy but are
conscious at the same time of a pain in the Head and Back.
Very few die in Epileptic Fits. Galien calls an Epilepsy both

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an Acute and a Chronic Dis. The pat. is sometimes cut off in the first Fit and then it is an Acute Dis.

Predisponent Causes

I. st A hereditary Disposition may be reckoned a predisposing Cause. It appears very extraordinary that the Semina of the Dis. sho^d be latent in the Constitution for many years, & then exert itself yet so it is. That those hereditary Epilepsies will first manifest themselves about the time of puberty, and some it happens in this as in other hereditary Disorders that it passes in a latent & dormant in the immediate Child and appears in the grand Child and when Hereditary it gen. comes on at the age of Puberty so when it proceeds from an^o Cause it gen. goes off at that time.

II. Another Antecedent Cause at least a Circumstance which predisposes to its Youth Infancy or Childhood. It is a Dis. if never almost inured in old age or in any advanced period of life unless from some violent external Cause. But in Infancy it is extremely common especially during the time of Teething which is a time of a remarkable mobility of the System.

III. A very relaxed State of the Body and remarkable

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Sensibility of the N. S. predispose to the Disorder. At the same Time it must be allowed that many of our Epileptic discover no particular Sensibility or Mobility of the System but on the contrary are people remarkable for cold & sometimes even stupid. But it must be considered that even the stupidity is often a consequence of the Dis. for when it remains long it gen. induces this. and a lively Genius with a mobile System, which gen. go to g. is for the most part impaired by the long continuance of the Disorder.

Occasional Causes.

- I. External Violence done to the H^d as wounds Contusions &c.
- II. Whatever induces a preternat. St. in the Brain as Inflammⁿ. Effusions &c. &c. Excreescencies &c. But the great Disideratum in this as well as in other Disorders of the h^d is what there is particular in one Effusion or in one Swumor existing in the Situation that shall produce one Dis. of the n^d. and not ano^r. Epilepsy or Palsy and not Apoplexy. No attempt has been made to distinguish this nor indeed, perhaps, wd^d it be a Matter of particular Consequence in practice if it co^d be distinguished.
- III. Plethora and Determinations to the h^d sp^d in Consequence of a Suppression of usual Evacuations so much in Conseq. of a full manner of living and a sedentary Life. It is

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in the way prob. induced as a System attending pregnant Women tho they have it at no other Time. The Compres^s often produces Stagnation in some Degree which produces a Stop to the Venous Bl. returning fr. the head. In the same way Intense Thirst amongst other Effects it has independant of its Effects on the Spermium commune it evidently causes a Determination of Bl. to the head with ~~ar^r~~ from the heavy Oppression ab^t the h^d and Flushing of the Face and Swelling of the Veins ab^t the head. A Stop of my usual cutaneous Discharge is in the same way a very frequent occasional Cause of the Dis. especially the stoppage of the Discharge behind the Ear of Children by Violent applications such Suppressions induce Plethora and this induces the Epilepsy tho' sometimes indeed the Suppression may induce Epilepsy in consequence of the altered Determin. of the acrid Stimulating Matter. What ought to be discharged by the Skin is turned inward.

IV. Whatever makes a very viol. sudden Impression on the N.S. will often produce it in the predisposed as Excess of Venery tho there are Inst^s at the same time of People who have got rid of the Fits by being married in this Case it may be

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thought to be induced in Conseq. of the Suppression of the seminal Evacuations. Amongst other strong Impressions on the N.S. the Paroxysm is often brought on by violent passions violent - Tickling sudden Noises bright lights and looking down from gr^o heights.

V This Dis. is somet. communicated by Infection. A Communicⁿ is carried on in a way we cannot easily explain but we generally refer it to that principal of Imitation in the human Species so remarkable. There is a propensity in us to imitate whatever makes a strong Impression on us. Every person must be sensible of this tendency, and must have seen it upon right Occasions. Nobody will I believe in this Case suppose that there are Effluvia arising from the person in the Fit to communicate the Disorder in the way that Contagious Dis. are propagated. But that people y^e are pre disposed to the Dis. are often seized with an Epileptic Fit upon seeing others in it is an unquestionable Fact; and it is a Circumstance that ought much to be attended to that when any person is Epileptic in a Family Care sho^d be taken that all persons sho^d be kept out of his sight that have had the Dis. before or that have any peculiar Mobility in th^e Syst. that predisposes 'em to it. Everyone knows how much y^e is the Case with hysteric women. That

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The Convulsive motions they fall into let all the women near them into the same. This is obs. in all Hospitals whenever an hysterical woman is got into a ward.

VI. Any obj. of sense affected the person exceedingly so as to be on the Dis. will ever after, prove an exciting Cause. Dr. Keeten mentions an instance of an Epilepsy bro't on a Child by a gr^d Dog jumping on her. Ever after the sight of the Dog would bring on the paroxysm. By which means a particular Law of our Constitution, the Law of Habit comes to be reckoned amongst of occasional causes of the paroxysm.

VII. Epilepsy is freq. a Sympathetic affection. We may distinguish a Sympathetic Epilepsy from an Idiopathic in the way. That an Idiopathic prev. p^r. Dis. within a certain time a Sympathetic takes place only in consequence of some morbid affection of some other p^t of the Body. & variety of Stim. applied to other p^t of the Body often bring it on but the most common of these is Teething in Childⁿ & it is a Dis. that is most com. fatal to Childⁿ. If we look into the Bills of Mortality we shall find the most Numerous Lists of any to be Convulsions. In large Cities esp. very gr^d numbers of Childⁿ are carr^d off in this way

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A great variety of Affections of the alimentary Canal will likewise somet. prod. Epilepsy. Epileptic Fits are sometimes too connected with Hysteria. Somet. it is Symptomatic in fevers but more partic. in the Am. per at the time of the Eruption or immed. bef. the Erupt. & their coming on then is genl. a favorable Sym. It is very seld. but after 4 years of the distinct kind & still with good Stator. These Fits are oft. Symptomatic with some Somet. but very rarely in the joint for they seld. hap. in advanced years. Somet. it is Symptomatic in an Intermit. Fever Somet. in conseq. of a carious Bone Somet. fr a compression of a partial Nerve as by a Tumor; Somet. in conseq. of acrid Matter taken into the Stomach poisons, Misch fr. a. Viscer after a viol. Fit of passion the Child is healthy by such Misch Somet. taken into a viol. Diarrhea Somet. if predisposed to Epilepsy this often brings it on.

VIII. The predisposed oft. have it after a storm of Thunder & Light. We genl. find that peop. of a choleic System are remarkably affected by change of weather & even before to our perception any change is come on. In this way Epilepsy is connected with the change of the Moon. So. it is periodical not follg the course of the Moon but owing to some latent Cause but Epilepsy is often found to attend the full and

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New Moon.

IX. There is a cause ment.^d by Language which is perhaps a very common one and that is unwholesome Diet. He relates that it was epidemic after a gr Famine and ascribes it to the unwholesome Diet used at that Time.

Proximate Cause.

As to this we are much in the Dark. we can only say that it seems to depend upon a particular Constitution of the Brain or Sensorium Commune or whatever is the source of Sensation. But what is the peculiar Modification of the Brain that produces Epilepsy & why it does not palsy we cannot tell. In palsy the power of motion is entirely lost but the Muscles remain sensible. Again in Epilepsy the power of motion is viol. but the power of feeling & sensation is quite gone, but notwithstanding that these powers are distinct they are both communicated by the same Instrument or Nerve.

The Epilepsy at first tho' seems sometimes to be Sympathetic because we think we see the affection begin in some distant pt. of the Brain & yet the proximate Cause may be really in the Brain & therefore the Disease truly Idiopathic.

The Epilepsy has certainly gr affinity wth Hysteria. They are both attended with sensibility of the System & Hysteric Fits

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are truly of the Epileptic kind. The Difference is that the Hysteric Fits are only symptomatic of an affection of the Alimentary Canal & are attended with no bad eff^s on the Mental powers whereas in the Epilepsy when it is Idiopathic there is not one Case in 2 but hurts or impairs the Mental powers.

Effects.

1. The Effects which Epilepsy produces upon the Faculties of the Mind are very remarkable. The Loss of Memory is the most so; in conseq. of that the Judg^t. becomes impaired. It has remarkable Effect too to take off that vivacity which people liable to this Disease are possessed of in a very remarkable Degree and not only this but it produces a remarkable Stupidity & even at length Idiocy.
2. It has somet. the Effect of prod^g apoplexy most people who die of Epilepsy die apoplectic. Somet. it prod^s paralytic affect. Of this there are numberless Instances.
3. Deafness is not an uncommon conseq. of Epilepsy.
 - A. It often prod^s accidental Deformities & bad Disorders which are merely the eff. of viol. agitation of the Mus^s during the time of the paroxysms. In Child^{ren} it very frequently prod^s these Deformities. Somet. too it produces Disorders that are the consequences of violent strain and a variety of cutaneous

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Appearances arising from Effusion. Somet. you will find very frequently indeed esp. in child. red Effus. upon diff. parts of the Skin if. are merely in Conseq. of the Spasm Somet. it will produce even real Dislocations.

This Dis. is also most dang. when it is Idiopathic & when it is hereditary in the System. In short w^h it dep. upon any predisponent Cause existing in the Habit. It has often been entirely removed by a variety of Cutaneous Eruptions. Those that most gently remove it are serous Discharges behind the Ears. Like many other Diseases it is often removed at the time of Puberty owing to a total alteration in the System not merely to a greater firmness as has been supposed.

We find that Scrophula often goes off at this age & from the resemblance bet. Epilepsy & Scrophula with regard to some of the predisponent Causes & also the Occasional. Some peop. have imagined that it depends upon a Strumous State of the Brain. The Resemblance between these 2 Dis. of joining of at the time of Puberty in being Dis. that are often connected together with the same Habit of Body with the same Acriety of System that when we find Epilepsy we generally find a Scrophulous & Strumous Disposition. And besides this the remarkable Changes in both at

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The new and full Moon. From these Resemblances it has been supposed by some that this Dis. dep. upon the same State of the Brain. But this is a mere Theory for there is nothing appears unnatural in the Brain of Epileptics in Dissections more than others.

Epilepsy is sometimes cured by Intermit.ⁿ Janet. by com. Int.ⁿ T. s. The Intermit.ⁿ that most gen. removed it are Tertians & Quartans. somet. it is removed by Diarrhoea by copious Sweats & Discharge of urine. It is s^d to be removed most difficultly when the Intervals between the Paroxysms are long than when they are short. I have known Inst.^s of people that by frequent returns of Epilepsy have been absolute Idiots who upon its being removed have recovered the use of their Faculties again.

Cure.

Indications

As we are Ignorant of the proximate Cause of the Dis.ⁿ; the Indications can only refer to the Predisponent & occasional Causes & to the Sy^ms if^t are actually present.

Indicatⁿ 1st To Correct the Predisponent Cause

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especially that, peculiar Mobility & Laxity of the Syst^m with which at least we find, the predisponent Cause to be connected.

II. To Remove the exciting occasional Cause.

III. To prevent the Fit when approaching and work as it is known by Sy^m: it is very often in our power to do when it was not in our power radically to cure the Dis.

IV. what is to be done to raise the patient out of the Fit.

Indication. I.

The first Indication laid down is to correct the predisponent Cause. The predisposing Causes before enumerated are a Hereditary Disposition a Congenial Disposition Infancy or Childhood a Relaxed Habit of Body a wrong Conformation of the Brain whether from the Difficulty of delivery or otherwise and remarkable weakness of parts.

A general View of Cure which we may have in this as in many other Nervous Diseases is to bring on a Total Change of the Syst^m with^out any view at any particular change. This is a View which we have often in many Diseases & it, somet. succeeds somet. not. It is really acting in the Dark but if it be done with Jud^t it may be often

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of Service it can do no mischief.

As to a wrong Conformation of the Cranium it often takes it rise from the Straitness of the Mothers Pelvis or the rude Hands of an unskilful Accoucheur; and if it be not corrected immediately after Birth it remains for ever incurable. The only thing that remains to be done is to correct the relaxed Habit with which we find the pre-disposant Causes connected.

Bark. As to bracing the System the Bark is generally prescribed somet. by itself & often joined with Valerian. This is often found to be particularly serviceable when the Dis. returns periodically to give it a few days before the parox. is expected. The Bark must here be consid^d as acting as an ex^{tr} gen^l Strengthenor and Bracer of the System.

Valerian This has been long in great Repute & I have seen sev^l Inst^s myself where Epileptic Fits have been rend^d much milder and 3 or 4 Cases that have been absolutely cured by this Medicine. One Case particularly in the Infirmary of an Epilepsy of 10 or 12 years standing that was cured by giving Valerian in large Doses from $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of the powder in a Day. In the trifling Dose in which it is gen^l given it has no Efficacy at all. But it is a very good Med. if given in large Doses. It has an Effect to open the Belly but we cannot ascribe its curing the Disease

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to this (Because other Excretions have no such power).

Mistelo. This ano^r medicine of the same kind could^d as acting as a Tonic.

It was in high Reputation some time ago, but it is much now neglected and little dependance is to be had upon it.

Besides these there are a variety of other Tonics that are much celebrated by some. The metallic Preparations seem in many Cases to ans^r very well. I have now seen sev^l Inst^s of the good Effect of these.

Cuprum Ammoniacale. A Patient in the Clinical ward 3 years ago seems to have been entirely cured by it. There is now a Pat^t in the Infirmary to whom I gave q^{ss} of this med. to excite a little Nausea. I have increased the Dose to q^{ss} and since he has taken it there is a great Change in the appear^{ance} of the Disorder. Somet^{imes}, for 10 or 12 Days he is entirely free of the Fit & somet^{imes} has only a slight Fit with^{out} the Loss of his Senses. Tho I have ment^{ioned} these above med^s as med^s that tend to brace the Syst^{em}, yet I cannot say that their Effects depend alto^{gether} upon this. I really think some of them to be w^{orth} our careful Specifies.

In the Disgrace of our Profession many superstitious Ideas are still retained in most of the Dispensatories of Europe such as pulv^{er}, Cranii humani & Dentis Theriacalis of

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a Man that died a violent Death. The Pyony Root was likewise highly celebrated and it was s^d to Cure the Dis. by hanging it abt^{ly} the 1st Week. The Unguata alus &c. However the Mod. tho^{se} insignificant in themselves had perhaps some good Eff. because y^e were never given by themselves but alw^{ays} with the Testacea & now in the Epilepsy of Child^{ren} one prin^{ci}pal occasional Cause seems to be a morbid acidity in the Stom. I shall not say but in many Cases these strange Medicines may act upon the Mind & so have been of Service.

Indication II. is to remove the occasional Cause. Plethora is unquestionably a freq^u exciting Cause of the Paroxysm & here a proper Regimen & Exercise are of use. In the same way.

2. Bleeding often comes to be proper. It is necessary in a plethoric Habit copy and it is s^d that somet. repeated Bleed^{ing} have cured the Dis. I cannot say that I have ever seen an Epilepsy cur'd by Bleeding but I think what indicates it in many Cases is an apparent increased Determinat^{ion} of Bl. to the Head previous to the fit. Many people I have seen that for 24 Hours and sometimes longer before the fit have had their Face flushed, the Veins of the neck swell & succeed a Tinnitus Aurium Head ach & Torpor and all the apparent Marks of increased Determination to the Head.

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In such a Case I think bleeding is evidently indicated
at the same time I must say that in many Cases the
Paroxysm has come on notwithstanding the Bleeding
But I am sure that in some Instances the paroxysms
have not come on for that time and when it has I had
reason to think that it was much milder than it w^d
have been if the precaution had not been used.

Dr. Sydenham expresses himself in a very extraordinary
manner upon this Subject & is amazing that a man of
his uncommon sagacity & experience sh^d allow such
strong assertion to escape him with regard to the cure
of some Dis^s which Universal experience will not justify.
He speaks of this as a Dis^s which in Case of adults may be
cured by repeated bleedings & Stomachic electuaries
Now this method by Evacuation has been tried repeatedly
and there are but few Instances where the Dis^s has been
cured by it. It is certain that in some Cases it makes
the Disorder much worse. It is a Rem. pretty universal
for Children's Epilepsies esp. in Case they are Teething
& then to be sure it cannot be amiss to take a little
Blood by Leeches But alw. to have Recourse to it —
with any regard to the Habit of the Body of Child.

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is a very absurd practice. I think too that bleeding immediately after the Paroxysm is not proper if it be ever proper it is before the Paroxysm. I know nothing that can justify bleeding here but then Fits recurring very frequently. There is however another Case in which bleeding is proper & that is when the Epilepsy comes upon pregnant Woman They are rarely seized with Epilepsy but when y^e are bleeding is gen. suff^t to remove the Dis.

2. Vomits are very useful where y^e exciting Cause of the Dis. is a Stagnation of the Stom. & Prime Væ. It is imagined & I believe with Reason y^t the giving Sm. Doses of Emet. Part. soon to excite Nausea & gentle Spitting might prevent the Paroxysm. There is occasion to suspect in all periodic Cases that the prox. Cause of y^e Dis. is connected with some morbid Indisposiⁿ in the Prime Væ because we freq^t find that Vomits will remove them. & Intermitt^t Fevers, Periodic Head aches &c are often removed by Emetics. Dr. Haen mentions 2 Instances of the good Eff. of Vomiting in preventing epileptic Fits & both were Cases of Pregnant Women. However when there is a Continⁿ of the Dis. to the Head & accumulation there the use of Emetics must be attended with Danger because.

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during the Operation of Vomiting the Flow of Bl. to the Head is increased.

B. The Ancients used Strong Cathartics in the Cure of the Epilepsy for they considered it as a Disorder happening to Bilegmatic Habits as it attacks such more freq. than others w^{ch} there are Sordes in the primæ viæ to be sure they are indicated but when no such appear^t takes place they are improper. Modern Practitioners make no use of Strong Cathartics. The Belly is only to be kept Open by gentle Laxatives.

A. The Evacuations principally to be depended on are the serous Evacuations by the use of Blisters, Issues, Setans. —

There are a great many Inst.^s of the good Eff. of these in Totally removing the Dis. Dr. Willis mentions an Inst. which shews the good Eff.^s of Drawing from the head. A person in an Epileptic Fit got into the Fire & burnt himself very much. An Ulcer was formed during the time of the Discharge from that the Epilepsy ceased. We find many o^r Inst.^s intirely similar to this. It was a Practice universal among the ancients & continues

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to this Day among the Academics to use ^{of nature} Strychny but I don't know any advantage it has above the Potential Strychny or any other Disch. of the like kind. This Dis. has been known to be prod. by an old Spout being acco^d to dry up & from the drying up of an old Ulcer or of a running behind the ears in Children. W^h it arises from any of these Causes then opening an Issue as near the pt. as possible is the most proper Cure.

5. & 2nd^o Use of Mer^{cury} is the Anticholeric w^h wounds are suspected. In this Case it is s^d that somet. a variety of chetalic Preparat^{ns} have cured the Dis. The Preparations of Lin & A. C. Some have gone so far as to recommend a mercurial Salivation. I have known it tried in a few Instances but not with any Eff. at all tho' I rather apprehend it did mischief & must do mischief if carr^d to any length on Acct^o of its Effects in relaxing & debilitating the System.

6. In Children w^h Dis. is fr. acidity the Testacea are the best Remedy.

7. When the Dis. proc. fr. a Spasm in the Alimentary Canal as it often does w^h connected with Hysteria in y^e Case all Antispasmod. Med^{cs} become proper. What is in greatest?

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Regum and I believe deservedly is Musk. Opium may likewise be used with the same view but then it must be consid^d - that its Eff^t are term^d. & Epilepsy is a Chronic Dis. & of a long contin^d use of Opiales certainly tend^s to weaken the N. S. & I don't know there are any other^s of Epilepsy being cured by it. However fr. my own & Experience I know that in the Epilepsy of Child^{ren} arising to a partial exciting Cause Opiales are the best Remedy that can be applied. Wⁿ if Dis is in Conseq^t of Letthing after the Plethora is removed & Morbid acidity by the Pectacea an Opiale is the best Remedy that can be given and I suppose that in every Case w^h the Epilepsy is in Conseq^t of a vivid Stimulus in the System it will ans^r. Another Antispasmodic much recom^d by Authors is of Oleum Animale with rectified Sp^t of Marshmala.

I have not had an Opportunity of seeing this Med. tried But I believe it is seldom given in this Country The Hyosciamus is much recom^d by Dr. Stokes with the same view & I dare say it may sometimes be useful to give a sudden Shock to the Constitution.

8. - Wⁿ the fits are Periodic and proceed from any

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particular part of the Body in that Case the Paroxysm may be often stopped by the applicatⁿ of a Ligature immedi^{ly} above of part. If a strong Ligature be applied in time it stops the Fit some times. In Case too if are many - Inst^s where the Disorder has been cured by cold Stimulating Med^s such as Blisters above the Part. In such Cases the Spirits use the actual Caustery. The opening of an Issue immedi^{ly} above the part where there is the Seat of the Aura Epileptica has likewise been often attended with good Success. There is an Inst^t in the Med. Expts of a Woman 30 years of age who had had an Epilepsy 12 y^{rs} and was cured by cutting the lower part of the Epistric Musc^{le} when a cartilaginous Subst. which adhered to the N^{ve} was taken out. It is recom^d by Léntaud to cut the Nerve in such Cases which I believe in some Cases might be well enough where the N^{ve} can be reached.

Q. When the Epilepsy proceeds from Teething any thing that makes the Teeth cut easy is certainly proper, Lancing the Gums has often exceeding good eff^t in this way. The Incision should be made crucial, but it should not be

Epilepsia.

done till the Teeth are ready to come out, if it be the Skin will close again and form a Cicatrix which will be much more difficult to be got thro than before. It may add too, that if the Child is Plethoric bleeding is proper. In the time of Teething there is always more or less of this Inflam.^y Diathesis and it is altho the only time that it prevails in Infants and where that is the case bleeding is proper. But it should be done sparingly. Next to this it is proper to keep an Issue in the Throaters or a Run and to keep the Belly open by the use of the Castacea for correcting the morbid Acidity which is the Const. attendant of Epilepsy. Keeping the Belly open is particularly indicated by this Circumstance that we generally find if Children at the time of Teething have a Convulsion it is seldom succeeded either by St. or Epilepsy. obs. that keeping a Child's Belly open is not like keeping the Belly of an Adult open for Children in Health have 2 or 4 Stools a Day.

Indication III.

The 3^d Indic. is to prevent the Fit when we know of its approach. This we often can discover by some preceding

Epilepsy.

Syst. In all Dis. of the nervous kind that proceed periodically, it is of great consequence to break the Habit for a Dis. if it affects the N. S. if it goes on for a certain time wth the orig^l Cause is quite ceased, will contin. to go on in conseq. of the Law of Hab. which is peculiar to the Syst. If we can then by any means break the Habit if the occas^l Cause be removed we cure the Dis. —

Now the Med^s comly given for y^t purpose are of Antispasmod. to take off the Tension of the System. There are a variety of them & some will succeed at one time & some at ano^r. At other Times none will succeed. The most powerful are.

1. Musk. I have kn. this sev^l Times to prevent the Fit-out when given always in the same Dose it does its Eff^t for wth Reason the Dose sho^d be gradually increased — But then it becomes very costly and the worst is we sold^r get it genuine.

2. Ether has likewise some very good Eff^t in prevent^g the approach of a Paroxysm.

3. Opium has undoubtedly the same Eff^t. but for a Reason ment^d before I wo^d not recom^d it to be much used. I have joined Musk & Opium with very good Eff^t ʒ℥℥ of x or xv.

Epilepsy.

now made the shock sit easier upon the stomach.

A. When there is time to allow of Frictions & Fomentos to the Extremities they are proper.

5. White makes a sudden and deep Impressⁿ upon the Mind will sometimes have gr^d Eff^t in preventing the Fits but the Eff^t is very ambiguous for somet. it will bring on the Fit immediately.

6. The Vol. Alk. has been somet. used for preventing the fit but I am not very fond of it. I rather choose Emolient Med^s on acct^t of the volatility of the V. L.

7. A Variety of Med^s have been recom^d by some partic the Smoak of Tobacco which occasions a disagreeable Sensation to peop. not accustomed to it & often vomit^s.

8. I have kn. 2 or 3 Inst^s of the Fits being prevented by the putting a piece of Iron in to the Mouth so as to keep the Teeth separate & wide. I kn. a gent. who kept it off some years by this Means. I imagine it has Eff^t by the disagreeable Sensatⁿ it occasⁿ in the Mouth & by — prevent^g the locked Jaw which is the first Symptom in Epilepsy but whth it prevents the Fit or not it is highly proper for ano^r Reason for it prevents the Tongue from

Epilepsy.

being it which it very often is in the Time of $\frac{1}{2}$ Paroxysm to a very great Degree.

There is a remarkable Instance of $\frac{1}{2}$ taken of an Epilepsy where the Pat. had the Fits very frequently but it was found that by diverting the attend^t the Fits[?] be prevented. He was also seized with the Fit w^h in a st of sleep & if he co^d be kept awake it prevented the accessⁿ of it. Dr. Haen obs^d that this sleep was not natural but attended with a kind of Stertor as in apoplexy & he tho^t this Stertor was owing to a Stim. on the brain & that theref. w^h took off this Stertor & produced natural sleep w^od have an eff. to prevent the Fit. Indication of keeping the Pat. awake with was only a temporary relief he gave him a d. to take off the Irritation by this means he procured a natural sleep & prevented the Fit.

Indication IV.

To raise $\frac{1}{2}$ Pat. from the Fit but in gen. this is not a nat. of Conseq^t because it is sed. they die in the Fit its^l But in Crickton where the Fit is very severe & there is Danger there it is needf. to do somewhat to put a stop to the Fit.

1. The most effectual Rem. is to put the Child into a Warm Bath.

Epilepsy.

2^d Where this cannot be done we must use Tomentum
and Emollient Clysters.

3^d It has been recom^d by some to blow Smoke of Tobacco
into the Mouth & to make use of other Stimulants,
but such applicat^{ns} are highly improper & gen. make
the Fit more secure. Every thing that is applied ought
to be of the Antispasmodic relaxing kind.

4. The Gape sh^d always to be kept open by at least -
putting in a piece of soft wood.

5. It is a com. Pract. but I don't think it a good one
to open the Fingers during the Fit, it will certainly
weaken & relax the Muscles & I don't kn. what good it
will do.

Authors

You will find the best Collection of Observations upon
this Disorder in Van Swieten.

Chorea. Sancti Viti

This is a Dis. which one may either consid. as a Convulsion or a Paralytic one, because the Sy: all tho' it are all partly of the one kind & partly of the other but the part. Symptom well distinguishes it is a Lameness in one side with the part. draws after him with Convulsive motions correspond. in the arm & leg. upon carry^g any thing that is too much. It is a Dis. that hap. most freq. ly when it does hap. for it is a Disorder that is very uncommon. fr. 10y.th old to puberty. I have known it to be periodical as all the variety of Convulsive Dis. are & to follow the course of the phase new moon. It gen^{lly} happens to weakly & Lethargic child^{ren}. It must be consid^d rather as a paralytic Affectⁿ & the method that is proposed by Sauvages & most gen^{lly} followed is to endeavour to strengthen & Brace the debilit^d Limb by Tonic Med^s such as by the Bark the Cold Bath & Exercise. This is a diff^t plan from what is followed by Sydenham who attempted to cure it by Evacuations but I say it is impossible for Evacuations to cure it. In partic. Cases they may be proper and undoubtedly where the Dis. attacks a young Person of a full Habit Evacuations are proper & before such Tonic Med^s are applied but in gen. I apprehend the Dis.

Chorea Sancti Viti

is not to be treated by repeated trepanations. Le Auen mentions Electricity as one of the Remedies that have ever failed of a Cure. It may be observed of Le Auen & most of the German Physicians, that their Principles on particular Remedies are exaggerated beyond all Bounds. But there are a great N^o of Instances of Convulsive Motions of diff^t kinds y^t are entirely cured by Electricity.

It is a Dis. that has a Connection with the Organs of Generation but what it is or how it Operates we don't know.

Singultus.

Singultus

The Singultus or Hiccup is a peculiar kind of quick . . .
Respiration. The Duration and Decr^d of it are very various.
It is one of the Motions that we can for a time command
at the beginning but when any person has been used to it, though
for a considerable time the voluntary Motion soon becomes
involuntary so that he loses Command over it like all other
Convulsive Motions it continues when the original exciting
Cause has ceased, and like all other Convulsive Motions too.
There are Instances of its being periodical

Causes

The Cause of Singultus may be referred to the
following heads . . .

1. A peculiar Stimulus applied to the Stomach, in the
way it is prod. by a swallowing large Mouthfuls of very dry
Food which passes the Oesophagus and Entrance of the
Stomach with difficulty. In the same way it is brought
on by extreme Cold Drinks taken in large Draughts
by any Repletion or Fulness of the Stomach . . .

Vingultus

It is frequently brought on in Children by sucking a great Quantity of Milk. It is prod. by a Rupture of the Stomach of any kind, or any Morbid Acidity in the Stomach. It is the Consequence of very acrid Vomits and Cathartics &c. of Poisons and it is obviously one of the most common Causes in that way, the taking a Draught of any Cold Liquor in a high State of Fermentation. All these Causes are to be referred to the head of a peculiar Stimulus applied to the Stomach. —

2. It may be the Consequence of a particular topical Affection of the Stomach where the Stomach itself is either primarily affected or where it is affected by the neighbouring parts being affected. In this way we find it an Attendant ^{by} an Inflammation in Consequence of Schirrus Tumor or other Errors loci in the Stomach Diaphrag. Liver and other adjacent parts. I had occasion to observe before that in dyspepsia and other like Disorders the Effect often spreads thro' the Aliment Canal and when it does that, Hiccups is almost a constant Attendant.

3. We find it often a symptom in ^{the} for a Stimulus which we are entirely ignorant of. In general it is looked upon as an unfav. ^{le} Sym in ^{the} St. but in acc. Causes

Singultus

Cases where there is a Topical Inflammation in any part of the Alimentary Canal, it is justly considered as one of the most fatal Symptoms preceding an approaching Gouty Stone. But with regard to the Prognosis in *F.* not attended with Topical Inflammation no resistance can be made to it. I have seen it for many Days together in *F.*s of the nervous kind particularly in *F.*s of the Patient has done very well.

4. It is sometimes Symptomatic *f.* repelled Gout or Rheumatism or repelled Erysipelas of diff. *f.* kinds either by natural Causes or by an improper Application of Remedies.

5. It may be the Consequence of Intuition or a sudden depletion of the Vessels in Consequence of large Evacuations.

6. It may be a nervous *f.* and under this head may be reckoned that Species that happens in Epistonia. It is very frequently brought on by excessive Lascivious. In some particular Cases some particular kinds of external Pressure seldom fail to bring it on. I have known it sometimes to mend a *F.* and have that Observation of Doctor Sydenham verified that when it has come on in *F.*s that have been extremely obstinate against all Remedies yet the *F.* has gone off spontaneously in a few days.

A Singultus Proximate Cause

It seems to consist in a convulsive Contraction of the
Diaphragm and immediately after this a Convulsive
Contraction of the Glottis, There commonly too I think
a Contraction of the Cardia or upper Orifice of the
Stomach probably for the ^{same} and the nature of the
exciting Cause

Cure

With regard to the Method of Cure, I apprehend
the Indications are

1. To affect the Mind in any strong manner so as to
make it impossible to the particular Stimulus that
produces the Dis. in any Convulsive Dis. may be put as
a Step to it this way at least any that arises in Consequence
of Stimulus if it can impress the Mind in so strong a
manner as to engage it so far as to make it impossible
to the Stim. It is upon this principle that the common cure of
Hiccups is to frighten, however which often puts a Stop to it

Singultus

2. The second Indic. is to remove the exciting Cause of the Dis. which is frequently a Load and Windes in the Stom. which must be removed by Vomit and Cathartics sometimes it is a Feridic Acriditas in the Stomach which must be removed by Absorbents and sometimes it is an ^{Inf^l} ^{Am} ^{my} Affect^s of the Stomach or Alimentary Canal which must be removed by bleeding and the Antiphlogistics. Requies when it proceeds from Worms and Helminthia and the Cure.

3. The third Indic. may be to affect the V. Ch. in so strong a manner as to raise a Convulsion of an opposite kind. In this way we often stop the Hiccups by exciting Sneezing.

4. Another Indication may be to use Antispasmodics without any particular regard to the exciting Cause and indeed supposing the exciting Cause to remain we may by the use of Sedatives render the V. Ch. insensible to the Stimulus. In this way the Dis. may be cured by Opiates and Narcotics of diff^t kinds But there are many antispasmodic Med. that operate in this way that do not at all operate in the way of rendering the V. Ch. insensible such as Ether Rush Castor

Ergultus

warm Aromatic Cataplasms such as Theriaca mixed
with Thelaira. Fomentations too are oft of Service to
remove the Disorder and sometimes when all these have
been tried to no purpose a Blister applied to the Pit of
the Stomach has removed the Complaint. Where the
Disorder is of long Continuance the Bark and the use of
the Cold Bath are the best remedies. Bark taken in
large Doses is always the most successful and a very
simple Remedy for the Hiccup.

Class IV Ord III. Gen. I

Tetanus

Notus sere corporis rigor & praeterea Cull.

Symptomes

The Tetanus is a Dis. that scarce ever occurs in Great Britain and those had no opportunity ever of seeing it. It consists of a universal Rigidity of the whole Body while at the same time the Nerves remain intire. It is a Dis. that no far as I know cannot be described by any artist; nor indeed by any Modern very accurately till within these few years. When it is come on the first Complaint is of a Tension at the Precordia with a Stricture in the Throat. This increases gradually and produces at the same time a difficulty of swallowing and chewing, tho' at the same time there is no Swelling. There is no Swelling there comes on a pain along the spine, there is a Contraction of all the dorsal Muscles of the Neck and in consequence of this the Head and Neck and spine become bent backward. The Muscles of the Arms are then so contracted that the Arms are critically locked

Tetanus

and the Patient is not able to Swallow unless the Food
be forced into his Mouth. This is what is considered as one
of the Pathognomonic Signs of the Dis. There is a strong
convulsive Spasm under the Diaphragm and in the Jaw
& Neck and spine with excruciating pains so that the Body is
sometimes in a curved posture like a Hook. The Legs are
sometimes rigidly extended and as the Dis. increases the
Convulsive Spasms move on and return in 10 or 20
Minutes. In the Interval of the Spasm the Body remains
immoveable and uniformly contracted. When the Jaw is not
perfectly locked the Patient can in general move his Tongue
and Speak and also use his Fingers but not his Arms. In
this Dis. the Patient seldom makes any Complaint of
head ach, is not attended with any Fever except it be occasioned
by a wound. The P. is sm. but generally irregular and slow.
The heat of the Body is nat. and so is the Breathing in-
general except during the Spasm and at that time the P.
and breathing comes to be affected with disorder. The Dis.
is not attended with any Thirst. There is no Sw. attending
it unless it be excited by the more violence of pain. In
short there are none of the Symptoms that indicate an
Inflamed Disease. The Urine is in general high coloured

Uterus

and in less quantity than natural. This however may easily be accounted for, the Patient's drinking but little or none, for in all Cases where there is but little Drink the Urine is constantly high Coloured. It is attended with Costiveness which is in general an Attendant upon all Diseases in which great pain is the principal Symptom, The Patient loses some any Sleep, The Face is pale and contracted the Patient is sometimes cut off suddenly by strong Convulsions the his senses are before perfectly entire and he often enjoys his senses to the last. The duration of the Dis. is various, It sometimes lasts till the 11th day and is often mortal before the 4th & they survive till 11th they generally recover tho' it is a long time before they get the true use of their limbs. They seldom recover the entire use of their Muscles under 6 weeks or 2 Months after the Dis. is removed. when the Dis. proceeds from Cold there is generally a little Fever on the 3^d or 4th day. In all other Dis. attended with pain the Extremities are generally Cold when it attacks Children all the symptoms are generally of a shorter duration. After the Dis. is gone off there is great debility remaining on the Patient for a long time

Metanus

Causes

The principal are Gold and Wounds, when it proceeds from Gold it generally comes on in 3 or 4 days after the Gold is caught off from Wounds the symptoms don't come on often till the 18th or 20th day. It sometimes comes on from a Check given to perspiration by Gold when overheated & when it comes on from a wound it is most commonly from a wound in a Nervous or tendinous part Another Cause that has been thought of in Children is a Retention of Excess in the primæ Viæ and a particular Acrimony in them. The same Causes that produce Epilepsy are found sometimes to produce Metanus There have been instances of it being produced in Europe in Consequence of violent Emetics and sometimes in consequence of Syz. of Hysteria Angina and the Gout but such Cases are extremely uncommon. It sometimes comes on in Consequence of Worms. There is a particular convulsive Contraction that is called a locked Jaw which I have seen several Instances of myself. It some times comes on after Apoplexy.

Letanus

and other Dis. and in general I think a fatal Symptom
I have not seen it for many years, but when I was a Student
I saw 3 or 4 Cases of this kind in the Infirmary and all proved
fatal. The Practice was then to give Spirits which appears
the best Remedy for preserving the Patient. We have an
account of 40 people at Gibraltar who had the locked Jaw and
37 of them died and the one that recovered had the locked Jaw
from a wound in his Thumb and was cured by cutting the
Thumb off. The cutting off the part that is wounded often
prevents the fatal Effect of the Dis. Independent of the
occasional Causes I mentioned I now know it is sometimes
epidemic in the Torrid zone and some parts of America
especially when there are rainy Seasons & for hot Weather and
when there is alternate Warm and Cold Weather. The Blood in
this Dis. is generally speaking natural, but in the advanced
stage of the Dis. it comes to have a loose Texture

Cure

The Indications are

1. To remove the irritating Cause where it is known, when
it proceeds from Catching Cold and from any internal Cause
not in the Prince Vix it is not in our power to remove it but

Schismus

when it proceeds in Children from the Contents of the
Præputia then it may be in our power to remove the
irritating Cause by Emetics and Purgatives

2. Indication is to relax the Septem by the most powerful
Antispasmodics. I mentioned just now that where it
proceeds from any Acute Contusion in the Mammae nigrae
Emetics and Cathartics are proper but where it proceeds from
an internal Cause different from this and where the Dis.
is epidemic Cathartics and Emetics are not found of any
Service on the contrary both these and bleeding and all
Generations seem rather to do Mischief. I imagine
however that where the Disease seizes a Person of an
extreme Sanguine Habit the taking Blood in the
beginning may be necessary not with a view to remove
the Dis. for it rather does Mischief that way but to
prevent the fatal Consequences which one would imagine
there must be danger of incurring to People of such a
Habit. But if such a Habit does not take place
Bleeding is of no sort of Consequence but keeping an open
Wound by simple Laxatives, and Clysters is certainly
proper. The principle Remedy in this Dis. seems to
be Opium given very frequently and repeatedly. It is

Opium

a very common thing to give the Quantity of a Scuple in
J. L. & D. Chalmers in the Physical Essays says that a
Patient not accustomed to the taking of L. would take $\frac{1}{2}$
a Day without producing the least Effect. It is imagined
by some Physicians that it has still more effect when given
with Muck. This is certainly one of the most powerful
Antispasmodics next to Opium where it can be got genuine
& it is a remarkable thing what a Quantity of Opium may
be given in this Dist. without producing Effect, but indeed
in all Cases of violent Pain Opium can never be limited by
the Common Doses for we all know that in the violent Pain
of the Stone 25 or 30 drops of L. will have no Effect at
all, the Patient will not feel it in any Shape in Order to
have Effect at all it must be given in the Quantity of 70
or 80 Drops at a time even to people not accustomed to
it. The Practice is to repeat the Opium every six hours
till such time as the Spasm especially under the
Uterum ceases frequently an hundred $\frac{1}{2}$ of L. will
not relieve the Spasm. There have been Instances in
Great Britain where Opium have been given to a very

) *Tetanus*

large Quantity in this Dis. In the 3.^d Vol. of the Lond. Med. Observations says there is an Instance of a Patient who took in a Day ʒj of Opium and $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. of Muck dissolved in a pint of Corn Alep. This was a powerful Dose, and it had good Effect. We find several other Instances in the Lond. Med. &c. of the large repeated Doses of Opium in this Dis. I think the best Method of giving the Opium is in repeated Doses every $\frac{1}{2}$ or every hour at least)

The next Remedy that appears to give the Patient most frequent Relief is Emollient
Fomentations and Semicupium. This is the Remedy we must have Recourse to here. But it is said the Patient upon being put into the Semicupium have soon turned so excessively faint that they have died immediately. But I suppose . . . that this must be in a very advanced Stage of the Dis. This we must always take care of, for putting the Body in Warm Water occasions such a universal Relaxation as brings on sometimes great fainting)

Schismus

and therefore must be done with great Caution and the Patient be quite in a horizontal Posture but it is universally agreed that Relief is always produced by a constant Application of Fomentations. The Degree of the heat of the Warm Bath should not be under 90° of Fahrenheit nor above 100° . If a Patient be at any time taken out of a warm Bath and put into Blankets it commonly produces a sweat, but at the same time it is allowed that a profuse sweat is not to be encouraged. It is necessary and allowed that the Patient's Strength must be supported by proper Cordials, but every thing heating or stimulating applied externally or internally is improper; and it is allowed that on this Account Blisters are improper and do great Mischief.

The only other Remedy I can mention in this Disease is what is communicated by a Gentleman who lived in Jamaica which you will see in the 3^d Vol. of the Physical Essays and that is Mercurial Uction. This is a Remedy which one would not think of prescribing in this Disorder but I am well convinced that all Effects of Hg on the Constitution are not yet well understood. Its Effects

Tetanus

in some Dis. are I believe very extraordinary, & if this Account can be depended upon the Discovery is of Importance. The Gentleman says that of 12 Patients in whom the Disease arose from a wound all were cured by \S Injection and that the Physicians took all their other Patients in this Dis. whom they treated by Bleeding, Opium much and Fomentations and the common Remedies and when they began to try the \S they lost none. They never lost one if they could bring on a Salivation in Time, they kept them very warm and poured in a Quantity of \S so as to produce an Effect suddenly. To be sure if \S has any Effect in this way it must be applied very quickly because \S in the common slow way could not have the Effect the Patient would be dead or recovered before it could produce any Effect. It was partly with a view to this Fact that I made use of \S in the Clinical Ward in what I apprehended to be a Schirrhosity in the lower part of the Oesophagus with Convulsions I cannot yet say what the Effect will be. The Dis. seems to be going off but I will not pretend to say whether

15
Tetanus

Is the Effect of the Mercury or not?

Authors

The Authors I would recommend on this Subject are,
the only two that I know of that have wrote on it

Dr. Hilary & Dr. Chalmers
(in the Ed. Phy. Ess.)

Genus Hysteria

Character

The Hysteria consists of a complication of Complaints of various kinds. it is a Dis. which it is impossible to characterize by any two or three symptoms because there is no Dis. to which the Human Body is Subject that puts on such a variety of appearances. There are a variety of symptoms that occur in one Patient that will not in another so that there is scarce any Dis. of the Human Body but it will occasionally imitate most of the symptoms. however you will find to be of the Convulsive kind, not permanent but often changing their appearance without any apparent Cause. These Convulsive Sp^s affect principally the alimentary Canal and are attended almost universally with a peculiar Mobility and Lability of the S. & S

Hysteria

Fourth
History

See Whyte Sydenham. Hoffm &c.

Occasional Causes

These may be reduced to the following Heads

1. Menstrua either Constitutional or brought on in consequence of suppressed Excretions as the Menstrues. When there is a suppression of Menstruum if it does not immediately bring on Hysteria there will be such a Disposition to it that any other Cause will easily bring it on, but after the Menstrues have been suppressed for some time the Hysteria goes off and there is a Train of Symp^{ts} of quite a different nature which come on a remarkable Abolition of the V. L. and rather Hypochondriacal Symp^{ts}.

2. It is observed that Women having no Children are much more subject to the Dis. than those that have. There is a kind of Hysteria mentioned by Sauvages which he calls the Hysteria libidinosa which Women not married are remarkably subject to. whatever it may be in warm Climates. It is certainly a most uncommon Appearance in this Country however it is extremely seldom that Women that are breeding are ever subject to Hysteria.

Hysteria

3. It may be produced by sudden Transition such as
in a sudden loss of Blood. In this way women
immediately after Delivery others after a Dose of
Phlogistic that operates very briskly will sometimes fall
into violent Hysterical Fits. At the same time it is
and a sudden Evacuation that is apt to produce these
Fits. All slow Discharges of the Blood such as the
Menstrues flowing in too great a Quantity, or continuing
too long are apt to induce an Hypochondriac but very
seldom Hysterical Aff. the same may be said of the
Menstrual Aff.

4. It is produced sometimes by repressed Gout or by
repelled Exanthemata

5. by Luxurious Living want of Exercise or
whatever has a tendency to enervate the body and
to make the Mind more delicate, & sensible. Hence
in general unless it be from a sudden stopping of the
Menstrues &c. we seldom meet with it among those
that eat their Bread by hard Labour. One Circumstance
that prevents the Disease from getting too violent in them
is its meeting with so little Indulgence. There is no
Disease that grows so much upon Indulgence as Hysteria

Hysteria

6. A great Intest. Collection in the Uterus and Ovaries
located in the Uterus or Ovary causing a great
exciting Cause. Worms will frequently bring on all the Train
of Hysteria &c

7. Injurious foul Air generated in the Digestion of Food
and not reabsorbed.

8. Very violent passions, a sudden Transition from one
Passion to another also

9. Infection. sometimes people that are predisposed
will fall into the Dis. upon seeing others in it

10. It is often produced in certain disagreeable conditions
in the way of Smell and Taste and particularly by Chills

11. Water and Indigestion the N. Power, Water and Indigestion
disagreeable Impression on the Mind. In this way it is
brought on by Fatigue, which often produces Hysteria
Fits, also excessive watching or being greatly overheated

Proximate Cause

With regard principally to the Hysteria Paroxysm, it
would well seem to be much owing to wind, I deem
it most proper to begin in the Colon and to make its way
thro' the whole Intestinal Canal by a kind of inverted

Hysteria

Cramp-like Motion of the Intestines up to the Stom.
and tends to produce a variety of convulsive
Motions affecting the Abdomen with Motion, the Stomach
with Nausea, the Lungs with Asthma, and the Heart
with Palpitation. There are many *Sp. in Hysteria* —
owing evidently to a great distension of some other parts
of the Alimentary Tube with Wind, Others are to be
explained from an irregular Deform. of Blood and
Nervous power and many of them to that particular
Connection with other parts which we call Sympathy
or whatever Name we give to that peculiar Connection
the Stomach has to all the other parts of the Human
Body, endued with any Degree of Sensibility and
particularly to the Connection between the State of
the Stomach and the Sensor Commune, we find the
Stomach is greatly weakened from all Causes of Distension
as by Wind, by Drinking large Quantities of Warm Water
After taking Emetics many People will not recover it in
a 14 Night. And frequent Vomiting is another Cause

Method of Cure

The Indications of Cure are

- 1 To take off the Paroxysm
- 2 To remove the Predisposition in the Habit i.e

Hysteria

to take off the general Mobility of the System and to brace the System particularly to strengthen the Force of the Stomach and Aliments Canal.

3. To remove all exciting occasional Causes we may by a proper Regimen and Medicines prevent the Dis. to a certain Degree, tho' we may never be able radically to cure it because the Disposition to it is originally in the Temperament of the Body.

1. When the Patient is under a Fit, a very violent one, is it proper to bleed? This is a Question which in many Cases it is not easy to determine; sometimes an Epileptic Fit is attended with Danger. In Epileptic Convulsion coming upon a Person of a Plethoric Habit in consequence of some strong Embriasion upon the V. C. is certainly dangerous and if a Person in such a Situation should not hesitate a Moment with regard to the propriety of Bleeding. Besides there is another Thing to be considered. It is our Business to take off the paroxysm as soon as we can because the violence of the (convulsive) Motions in these Epileptic Fits always produce a proportionable Degree of Relaxation in the V. C. and so makes the Dis. more apt to return. Bleeding then in all Plethoric

Hysteria

Cases and especially in this Dis. arises from a sudden Cause such as a sudden Impression on the Mind or a Suppression of the Menstrues is very proper both to remove Metthora and proper too as one of the most powerful Antispasmodics. Accordingly we find that in Hysteria Fits in the Situation I mentioned Just now. Bleeding takes off the Vit. by 3 or 4 Oz. of Blood benia taken off. However frequent Bleeding is certainly a very bad Practice because it tends both to encre. the Disposition to Metthora and the general Sensibility and Mobility of the System But whenever there are no marks of Metthora but an apparent Lowness, Syncope, Paleness of Countenance a depressed Pulse. Bleeding is certainly improper.

9. The next thing in the Paroxysm is Fomentation and application of warm water. These may be improper while Metthora continues 'till that be taken off and peculiarly improper where there is a great debility of the V. Power and where the Paroxysm appears more in the way of Syncope. But in all Cases where the Paroxysm proceeds from Spasmodion and an unequal Distribution of Blood, in all Cases

Hysteria

where the Dis. is attended with Coldness of the Extremities, Fomentations to the Extremities are highly proper, and when the Dis. is attended with violent convulsive Motions the Camellinum if it can be applied is a most powerful Relaxant of the whole System, And there are many particular Cases where the Camellinum may be used with great Advantage such as in Hysteric Fits, that immediately precede the coming on of the Menstrues. Many Women who are in good health some hours before the coming on of the Menstrues are seized with violent Colics which appear to be Hysteric Pains, and I have been surprized to see in such Cases that by putting their Legs into warm Water and keeping them there for 1/2 an hour the Colic have been removed and the Menstrues have been brought on, The Camellinum is still more powerful in this way.

3. I shall next mention a Remedy that often answers very well in taking off the Cramplike and Spasmodic Contractions of the parts, the opening the Belly first with a laxative Clyster and particularly an Olive oil Clyster and immediately after throwing up an anodyne Clyster of plain Water with 40 grs of Laud. If there be no Plethora we may give the Anodyne with great Safety.

Hysteria

... they are so far from any Effect to stop the Menstrues that by taking off the Spasm they have rather an Effect to promote them. Friction of the Extremities is proper in some Cases.

4. In Cases of Hysteric Paroxysms it is common to throw Cold Water on the Face or to put the Patient into Cold Water the Effects of which are very different having some times the Effect to raise them out of the Fit immediately and at other times to make them worse. I think the throwing Cold Water on the Face in all Cases of this kind where there is a Pictoria is dangerous and may increase the Dis. as the application of any Stimulus is apt to do but where there is lowness and fainting it may be used with great Safety. I may mention under this head a variety of Stimuli that are made use of such as the Vol. & Ak. particularly holding Volatile Salts to the Nose the application of burning Feathers under the Nose, of Hungary Water and very Stimulant Exterials.

5. It is an important Thing in H to be able in some Degree to regulate the Mind and Spirits But these

Hysteria

Phisicians are not in the Purisimo however. At the same time if he has a particular knowledge of a Patient's Disposition and Temper and of those things that tend to please him and to hurt him he will be apt to give such Directions with respect to the management of the Patient as may be of infinitely more Consequence than any Drugs in the world. I look upon one thing as of Capital Consequence viz^t that these Patients should be always employed in a constant gentle agitation not violent because that dissipates the Spirits and whatever tends to do that tends to cure the Dis. but at the same time nothing tends more to cure it than a State of Languor and total Inactivity. Hence Travelling is of so great Service to all Persons subject to Nervous Complaints whether of the Hysteric or Hypochondriac kind. It has been often remarked that during the time of civil Wars in any Country Nervous Dis. of every kind are extremely rare because then the Minds of People are kept in constant agitation and too often find that People that have been troubled greatly with Hysteria and have discovered most uncommon sensibility of mind upon trifling occasions of some great Calamity

Hysteria

has befallen them which People would imagine
would have killed them or have rendered them distracted
it has been so far from doing this that it has cured them
entirely of their Dist. And there is one Reason too that
People in low Life are so little subject to Hysteria
because their Minds are commonly employed in the
providing for the common necessities of Life

6. Vomits are commonly useful on account of the
Arid State of the Stomach that is sometimes the
Cause of the Dist. and sometimes of the continuance
of it. At the same time the frequent Repetition of
Strong Vomits is improper on Account of its
weakening the Tone of the Stomach.

7. With regard to Diet it is certain that very full
luxurious Living is extremely improper in true
Hysteria however on the other hand as (Hysteria)
People have often that Levation of Spirits
that tends to sink them down if they don't take
something It is a general Opinion that they ought
always to take something solid and cordial and
that a full Diet is most proper in it. But I
have known many Cases where a low Diet has

Hysteria

Succeeded best and Iiving Observation that those
People that for any Reason whatever take a vegetable
Diet are the People that enjoy the most uniform flow
of blood & thrive but at the same time where there are
Hysteric People that are accustomed to a free Diet
They cannot change it with Safety, nor can any People
with Safety change from a free Diet to a Vegetable one
at once. It never answers at all but produces —
Excess of flatulency and a horrid acidity which in any
Diet will aggravate all the rest. It is therefore
necessary if any Change is attempted to endeavour
to bring it about by slow Degrees, and the greatest
Attention should be given to avoid all Vegetables that
are flatulent and apt to run into the viscidum fermentum
in the Stom. The Drinking much Tea strong and
hot I am convinced is extremely bad with this Diet I
am far from being an Enemy to Tea in general: I
look upon it as an admirable remedy when a person
is much fatigued I think it a much better and safer
Remedy than the Drinking of strong Spirits. I have
found the same Effect is gained by the warm Bath

Hysteria

But the Drinking very Strong Tea and hot -
brandy tends to increase hysterical Complaints -
and is an occasional Cause of them. I am -
convinced that it is not the warmth alone to -
which its bad Effects are to be attributed because
I have known several Instances of People that have
taken the same Quantity of Milk and water and
with the same heat without any bad Effects. With
regard to Diet, as People in this way are very -
subject to a morbid Acidity in the Stomach, it is
proper to give up all Hot Liquor, The only -
Cold Liquor I would allow is Porter of a strong
Body and not in a state of Fermentation and
taken immediately out of the Cask. But in general
Water is the best Drink with a small addition of
Spirits. A warm Room as indeed every thing
that tends to relax the System is very improper
as likewise the lying much in Bed, which such
People are very apt to do. It is of consequence
too as People in this way are apt to be costive
to keep the Belly open which may be done by

Hysteria

Elixir Sacra or Piceæ Mastic. In speaking of -
Regimen too I may mention one thing that is of
more Service than all Medicines and that is Marriage.
Another thing to be attended to is Exercise and that
that is in the open Air is the best but where that...
cannot be had Exercise at home must be substituted
where the Patient is subject to great Flatulency in
the Belly he often finds great relief from wearing a
Broad Belt to be occasionally drawn tighter or looser
about the Belly this surprising what Relief that
very simple Application will give to People -
Subject to distension of the Stomach and Bowels
I. Where the Dis. has continued for a long time
and other Remedies have failed it is found
that Sea Bathings have remarkable good-
Effect sometimes in removing the Dis.
This Dr. Celsus mentions in his Account
of Sea Voyages. The Cold Bath is a remedy
naturally indicated as having good Effect.

Hysteria

upon Lowness of Spirits and its Effects in . . .
Determining to the Skin, producing an equable
Warmth over the whole System. An warm
Fomentation & temperate Bath from 80
to 85° of heat is of considerable Service when the
Patient goes in it feels a little Cold but the Moment
he is in he has a considerable Warmth.

9. Steel and its Preparations are generally prescribed
in H. especially the Mineral Waters. These however
are improper in all Cases where there is a Viscous
Plethora till the Plethora is removed but then they
are particularly proper in all Hysterical Complaints
proceeding from Obstruction of the Menstr. especially
if joined with Chlorosis. Perhaps their Effects may
depend as much upon their increasing the Secretions
as upon any particular Effects in the Steel . . .
However Steel itself is undoubtedly a good Medicine
when it agrees with the Stomach. The Mineral
Waters that are suited to this Dis. are those of
the Bath Tunbridge Harbrough and the Permonthous
10. Bitters are very generally recommended
in H. and occasionally may be of temporary

Advantage

Hysteria

Advantage by strengthening the Tone of the Stomach. But I apprehend it is only in this Way that they can be of any particular Use, when there is a morbid Acidity in the Stomach; Whenever this is the Case they ought not to be infused in wine, but either in water, or Water and Spirits mixed together.

Elixir of Vitriol may be given with Propriety, as it has no Tendency to produce morbid acidity, but on the contrary to weaken Fermentation.

11. The Bark is freq. given in Hysteria it is the most powerful Antiseptic; but at the same Time to have any consid. Effect it must be given in larger Doses than is commonly given. It often requires the Addition of Blisters to make it sit easy upon the Stomach.

12. A Variety of Antispasmodics are occasionally prescribed in H. Some of the stimulating and some of the Sedative Kind. Ether and Musk I think are two of the best and safest, but the most powerful and the most natural is Opium. This is incessantly often prescribed, but there are many Difficulties attending the Exhibition of Opium in this Disorder; a long continued Use of Opium tends very much to relax the System and to produce an extreme Morbidity of the Nerves. In Diseases of short Continuance tho' it be often in large Doses it is attended with

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Hysteria.

no particular Inconvenience, but in Chronic Diseases wⁿ the Pat^t. finds immed. Relief from it, it is almost impossible to prevent em from having daily Recourse to it, & this tends to produce a peculiar Habit of Body & partic. that State of the Syst: which is so apt to continue or to prod. the Disorder. There are some Cases when Opium in Hysteria disagrees much with the Stomach produc^g. Sickmess Pain & Delirium. I may observe here with Regard to Opium in general that we find many Instances of its producing Delirium and preventing Sleep, wⁿ if given in an ab^s. the Quantity it will produce a sound & refreshing Sleep. In some Cases wⁿ the Stomach will not bear it internally, it will relieve all the Syst. of Spasmodic Contract^{ns} by being applied externally mixed with R. Tereb. & rubbed on the Pit of the Stomach and the Application of Hungary Water or something of that Kind will often give immediate Relief in Hysterical Paroxysms.

An Extract of the Hyoscyamus has been of late prescribed in Cases of H. as a Succedaneum to the Opium, and with the Advantage of not making the Patient costive, because it tends to keep the B^{ow}ls open, but

Hysteria

But I don't know nor think that it is the properest medicine that can be used in this Way.

Hysterie People too are often subject to sudden Fits of, Sicknefs & Faintishnefs which Opium relieves, and to these People instead of the Effect w^{ch} it is commonly observed to have of taking away the S^{er}ritive, it produces a very good one. I have often seen Dr Whittle's Observations confirmed in Practice That if L. L. be not taken an Hour or two before a Fit it will not have the same Effects. In case of great Irritation in the Stom it is best to give the L. L. in glyster, and at the same Time if the Belly is costive it will be proper to throw in an Elix Lavative Glyster before the Anodine which will not otherwise be retained. Another Sym^m in w^{ch} Opium is of particular Service in Hysteria is in moderating the Discharge of pale Urine w^{ch} is merely from a Spasmodic Affection.

There are several other Antispasmodics given in Hysteria such as Castor. If this be given in proper Quantities it will give a serene good Eff^t even beyond those of Opium, and joined with Opium it has sometimes better Effects than Opium itself. The Effects of all Medicines vary very much in

Hysteria.

in Hysterie People and the same Meds. will have no Effect in one Case which will have very good Effect in another & often will have Eff. at first, with afterwards will have none unless the Dose is changed & sometimes none in any Dose, for which Reason we ought often to change their Medicines.

In all Cases attended with Flatulency *assa fetida* is an exceeding good Med. esp. Pills of it with a small Qty. of Sweet Oil. This is a very good Med. & agrees very well with most Hysterie People, only that no Med. of this Kind sh^d. be given till the Plethoric State is removed. *assa fetida* has somet. the Eff. in these Cases of producing Sleep, tho' it has no such Effect in other People. It is generally given from 5 to 10 gr. but it may be given in that Quantity with great Safety.

13. Refrigerants are somet. given with great Success, even Clysters of cold Water are freq. prescribed & sometimes answer very well. Dr. Whist recommends in Case of palpitation of the Heart w^h it is merely an Hysterie Symptom, to take a Spoonful of the Acid of Lemons. I have seen some Cases of
Hysteria

Hysteria.

Hysteria where Acids answer exceed J. well, but sometimes they gripe much & great Care sho^d. be taken never to give Noscifcents.

14. When there is a morbid Acidity in the Stomach w^{ch} is freq. in H. & where there is Riccus too, Lime Water is an exel. good med. I have seen good Effects too in these Cases from the Laus. vol. alk. In all Cases of morbid Acidity the Testacea may be given very freely.

15. The only other Remedy I shall mention w^{ch} really often proves of Service beyond what one w^d. expect in It. is the external application of the Gum Plaster, principally of the fetid gums. I have often seen great Relief in Cases of great Flatulency from this Remedy.

Authors

Some of the best Observations on the Hysteria are to be found in D^r. Sydenham & L^d. W. Hall on the Nervous Disease.

Gonorrhoea virulens.

Cure.

Purges. Such as are the most cooling as Glauber's Salt or Gum. of Tartar in such a way as to keep the Belly open rather than to produce violent Purgings. People are apt to fall into a Creep in purging in this Dis. The Ideas w^{ch} they have of the Propriety of the Purgations carrying off the infectious Matter is entirely without Foundation and rather brings on Swelled Testicles & Dis. that are worse to cure than the Dis. itself.

I apprehend then the better way is only to give a gentle Laxative, for 2 or 3 Shols every Morning.

Regimen.

A total Abstinence from fermented Liquors & Animal Food, from Venereal Stimuli, and from Exercise that Heats, which last bring on swelled Testicles, particularly riding long Journeys. The Drinks ought to be cool & mucilaginous. (There)

Gonorrhea virulens.

There is an Inconvenience in taking Nitre which is otherwise well calculated to the Inf. Syst. and that is, that it makes a Person think more than he would otherwise do w^{ch} makes the Stimulus recur so frequently, as much to increase the Dis. So that when there is a Difficulty in passing Urine, I apprehend it is better to refrain fr. Nitre. One of the most pleasant Mucilages is the Arabic Emulsion acidulated with Lemon Juice. We have no Reason to think that Camphor is possessed of any Virtues for abating odor Urine, tho' it is oft recommended as such.

The Swellings are, after Bleedg & low Diet has been used for some Time, best removed by Tomentations and Emollient Cataplasms; except when the Parts are too irritable to bear 'em, then rather the Steams of warm Water. In troublesome Erections plunging the Penis into cold Water gives Relief.

Injecti^ons are every way improper.

Mercury sho^d not be used till the Dis. will not yield to the above Treatmt. After the Inflamm. is gone, Mercuri^o; & in some Cases it succeeds before, & promotes a laudable Discharge

Gonorrhoea.

Discharge of Urine from the Urethra.

A cured Gonorrhoea may be brought on again by Intemperance and violent Exercise.

Patience is requisite for the safe Cure of this Dis. for tho' I have known many get rid of it by a much shorter Process, yet at the same Time I have known an inveterate Cox brought on by this Method, & particularly by Injections. Therefore I think it the Height of Folly to run a Risque?

The Cure of partic^l Ly!

1st. One of the most troublesome is swelled Testicles, which in general are not easily removed. This sometimes comes on as a relumption of Gonorrhoea; but it is often symptomatic of the Dis. Gon. confirmata. It sometimes terminates by Resolution, Suppuration, Schirrus or Gangrene. Schirrus is the most common & most unfavourable. Upon the swelling coming on, the running generally stops & here bleeding, largely repeated, becomes necessary. The Dis. indicates it, for there is generally a violent Fever attending it. The mildest Opiat^s & Quercetive, just to keep the Belly open are proper. A Horizontal Cure and

Gonorrhea.

and Suspension of the Testes in a Bandage are necess.
and Lomentations with a View to bring back the running.
Spirit. Mind. is useful.

Sometimes a Resolution is diffie. & when attended with
any Sy^t of Pox there is no Chance of removing it but by a
g^d. Course of Decoct. Sarsaparilla. I have kn. sometimes
the use of occas^l. Vomits have remarkable good Eff^s in
loosening the Swelling of the Testicles. Some obstinate Cases
will yield to Nothing but the continued use of Hemlock.

2. Another troublesome Sym^{ptom} in Courses of Gonorrhea
imperfectly treated is a Gleet. Sometimes this arises after
the Ven^{er}. Virus is gone, from small Ulcers in the Urethra and
sometimes from a relaxation of those Parts that secrete the
Mucus; for it is brought on by a few occasions gr^{eat} Weakness
partarly excessive Purgings. There is an^{er} Eff^{ect} of gr^{eat} Evacuations
i. e. a Weakness of the seminal Vessels part^{ly} of the Sphincter
Seminalis, the Consequ^{ence} of w^hch is a frequent involuntary
Emission of Semen. It is not easy to distinguish this from
the common Gleet, but in this that the Semen always comes off
with a Stimulus more or less, & the Discharge is most

Gonorrhea.

considerable after eating, after Exercise & in warm weather. Any seminal Discharges do not come off in a slow Manner; but happen only at partic^r Times. The Cure of Gleet is often extremely Difficult.

I mentioned the Impropriety of astringent Injections. not that that in the Hand of a skilful Physicⁿ they may be used with advantage in particular Cases of detritate Gleet. I believe that a Solution of Corrosive Sublim. is one of the best Injections that can be used. In general, a Gleet is principally to be removed by those Meds. that brace the Habit & the Parts at the same Time. In this View the cold Bath or even topical Bathing may be proper. Abstractioⁿ from Women is absolutely necessary. The Use of the Bark with moderate Doses of Steel, & Steel & Mineral waters not drank in very large Doses. Strength Diet & such as is not too heating & the moderate Use of Claret are all proper. Pansharids, recommended by Dr. Mead I have seen attended with bad Effects.

Strangury.

The Antiphlogistic Regimen, the Drinking mucilaginous Drinks, such as the Infus. Lini or the Arabic Emulsion, Emollient

Gonorrhea.

Fomentations & Immersions in warm water & partic. w.^m the Urine is quite stopp'd helps it to pass easily. Sometimes these Sy.^s remain long while the Urine is either pass'd wth Pain or quite stopp'd from Cicatrices or Excre.encies in the Urethra. This has sometimes been much removed by a Pl. Course; but very often not without Bougies made of mild & not irritating Subst.^s such as Durom's Bougies.

4. Buboes.

Their Suppuration ought never to be attempted, but a Dissection of 'em by the Antiphlogistic Position Or Pl. Course as soon as they appear, rubbing them at the same Time along the Course of the Lymphatics to the Testes with Pl. Extract. The Application of dry Cotton in the Beginning is often found successful for preventing the coming on of a Suppuration; But in Case all Attempts to proc. Resolution fail & a Fluctuation is felt, we must open 'em as soon as possible to prevent Absorption.

5. Shankers.

These comonly begin with red Itchy Spots w^{ch} spread
break

Gonorrhoea.

break & discharge Matter & then become carious Ulcers. —
Whenever the Shankers takes Place, we always consider the
Dis. as a Cox & have Recourse to §. At the same Time it is
com. Attendant on the Gonorrhoea virulenta & then requires the
same Cure with Fistulas & Hemorrhoids, atth to remove the topical
Pain & Inflamm. — With Regard to Shankers 'emselves, it is
only the Mere Application that can heal 'em up. We may
apply the red Precipitate for as there is a particular Callosity in
these Ulcers it renders this particularly proper, & I believe
that in general it is more effectual than the §l. Ointment. But
at the same Time it is proper to put the Patient upon a §l. —
Course & to continue it for a few weeks.

Infl. of the Prepuce of the Glans. —

Is a common Sym^m in the Gonorrhoea virul^u. The Dis. is not
yet into the System. This produces Phymosis & Paraphymosis.
They proceed often from want of Cleanliness, the acid Matter
bringing on Infl. & in Conseq. of that the partan Stricture with
gives so much Pain. Sometimes they are brought on by a sudden
Heat & Cold. If the Inflamm. is not soon removed it is apt to
generate

Gonorrhoea.

Gangrene. The Cure depends chiefly upon large bleeding, but more especially topical Bleeding. That by Leeches is inconvenient, Scarification is much better. Sometimes the Truncum is obliged to be cut & sometimes the Prepuce must be cut off altogether. When the Inflamm. is very great, the Steams of warm water or the Immersion into it is very proper. After the first Inflamm. is taken off, Poultices with Lard. Qui may be used with Safety.

6. Callous Ulcers.

and often Vicatrices & Excreescencies in diff. Parts, or Glandular Swellings that become Schirous. These prevail most about the Anus. They may be taken off by Caustics or they are cured as other Schirri; but in some Cases there is a Necessity for Amputation; they are also cured by Oils and white Vintment has sometimes carried them off.

(It is said that Gonorrhoea vir. can never degenerate into the Cox; but that is a most grievous Mistake)

Lucas ven. con.

Lues Venerea confirmata.

When it affects the Bones it is particularly in the middle
& particularly the Tibia. The Pain often resembles the
Rheum. being worst at Night & remitting in the Morning. —
Indeed in the Rheum. the Pains are most commonly about the
Extremities of the Bones, & affect the System more incidentally
than the Venereal & particularly the Legs, Shoulders & Arms.

When the Dis. appears in the Skin, it puts on a Variety of
Forms: Great Spots, sometimes yellowish sometimes purplish
& a scurfy Eruption comes out that exudes & resembles Leprosy.
This more particularly affects the Temples, & the Roots of the Hair.
This is called Corona Veneris. Little Fissures sometimes
affect the Skin; sometimes there are Blisters on the Hands &
Soles of the Feet, without any previous Inflamm. which discharge a
thin Liquor that erodes the Skin, & this often degenerates into
spreading Ulcers in diff^t Parts of the Body; somet. they break
out in one Place & heal in an^r & the Disch. is never violent
& statter but a kind of yellow or green Serum. In many Parts of the
B. Lymphatic Glands come to be much swelled. Sometimes the
Cariclings fix on the Tendons & Nerves upon the Bones & form
tumors these are various kinds called Nodi, Tophi, or Osteophis.

Lues venerea confirmata

The Heads of the Bones in the last Stage of the Dis. swell much, grow carious & a Matter issuing from them form an Anchylois.

It somet. fixes on the Eyes, the Cræbra swell, the Distula Lachrymalis is prod. & sometimes total Blindness; somet. on the Ears, prod. Im. Aur. Caries of the Bones of the Ears & Deafness. In some the Head is chiefly affected, partic. the frontal Bones, & here it differs from Rheum w^{ch} never fixes on the Bones of the Head. In the Feet it prod. various morbid affect. of the J. & all the Anim. Functions are extremely disordered. It frequently attacks the Lungs with Tubercles, Inflamm^{ns} & Ulcerat^{ns} of the worst kind the consequence of w^{ch} is Phthisis & Asthma. In the Stom. it prod. morbid affect. & Hypocond. ones, a total Loss of Appet^e, a bad Digestion, anasarca, Dropsy, sometimes Diarrhea, w^{ch} is always attend^d with const. Acetic F. w^{ch} is in a great measure owing to the Absorption of the Ichorous Matter.

There are certain sy. affect^d women in this Dis. - It induces Ichorous Tumors in the Breast & likewise Ichorosity & Tumors in the Uterus. When Children are born

Lues Venerea confirmata.

born with this Dis. they very soon die.

Cure.

It must be observed that every active Preparat. of \S cures the Dis. & what is very remarkable if one Preparat. of \S fails another that is often less effectual will freq. succeed. This therefore is a rule in Practice that ought always to be followed, That a person having undergone a Course of one Preparat. of \S and the Dis. returns sh^d be treated with another.

Simple \S diluted taken intern. is a^d to run off by Diarrh. in which \S c^d many prefer \S . Unction to any other Med. &c I myself prefer it. In most Cases it is not poss. to ascertain the \S to be rubbed in. With some Peop. a very sm. \S with extern. or internal brings on a violent Saliv. Other Peop. take \S 4 Times the \S without being affected. It is no ways essential to raise a Saliv. — This I look upon as an important Improvement in Modern Practice, for the Constitutions were broke by the former Method. There are 1000 Instances of Patients being cured tho' they never spit at all, tho' perhaps they have had the peculiar Taste of \S in their Mouths some Swelling

Lues V. confirm.

Swelling in their Gums & a Looseness in their Teeth. If it be rubbed in very slowly, it may be given in such a Manner as that in warm Weather the Cat. need not be confined to his House; but great Care is to be used in this cold Climate, & otherwise the slower the more certain the Cure.

In the common way, I think That from 2 to 4 ℥ rubbed in from first to last may be sufficient.

It is certainly proper wth the Cat. comes to salivate, if he has any Thirst to take some diluent Drinks, & I think there is a peculiar Propriety in a Decoct. of Sarsaparilla. I am convinced that this is an admirable Rem. & that it will oft remove the most obstinate Sy. after a ℥℥. Course has no further any Effect. I w^d. therefore advise a very strong Decoction from a Pint to 2 Quarts a Day at Different Times. But when the Salivⁿ is raised he ought never to exceed a Pint and the ℥ be intermitted for some Time.

Whenever the Patient is disposed to sweat, a Flannel Shirt but not otherwise.

I think it is seldom necessary to keep up the Salivⁿ above 3 or 4 weeks. The Cat. ought never to be kept warmer than in Health, nor should he be exposed to Cold if he salivates or sweats. There is a necessity of his being

Lues V: confirm.

confined to his House & even to a Room, but it ought to be airy as well as cool. We hear many Inst^s of Patients getting violent Swellings of the Head by being exposed to Cold, and it is no wonder it kept for weeks together in a Stove.

When an Angina happens from Cold or sudden Salivatⁿ we treat it as any other Inflamm. Dis. by bleeding &c. It will be proper to keep the Head particularly warm.

Sulphur is oft given in Case of viol. Salivⁿ as a gentle Laxative.

The gl. Pills w^{ch} are just & rubbed with Honey or any mucilaginous Subst have this Advantage above Calomel that they are not so apt to gripe & that they act slower.

I have trust entirely to the Solutⁿ of Corrosive Sublim^d and I believe in most Cases it is very successful; a Pat^t may take ʒss of M. & L. & tho' many People may take dble that Qty. It is not so apt to affect the Salivary Glands as the other Preparat. & therefore I think a Preference is due to it when the Skin is particularly affected. Whatever Preparation is given it is proper to keep the Skin warm to promote Perspiration w^{ch} is much more convenient than exciting a copious Salivation.

The

Lucas V. confirm. ~

The corrosive solution of double the usual Strength is the best Application that can be made to venereal Sores; but when kept for a Time it precipitates, therefore it always sho^d. be used fresh.

Sometimes Pains remain after the Cure by Q^{w} are purely Rheumatic & to be cured not by Q but by W. Water, Ridding and the Bark, w^{ch} I have known remove 'em speedily.

For Scabs on the Bones (coming on in the last Stage) I imagine from the Dec. Acc^t. That Mazerion is one of the best Rem^y. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Root bruid in a Gallon $\frac{1}{2}$ of Water to a pint in adding Liquorice Root & $\frac{1}{2}$ a Pint of this to be taken 4 Times a Day. you may see an Instance of the good Effect of this in the Lond. Med. Obs^{rs}. - A few Instances I have kn^{wn}. myself of its being attended with remarkable Success.

An unfortunate Circumst^{ce} consequ^t upon this Dis. is, that the Pat^t often has a Dread & Apprehension that the Dis. lurks in his Habit for a long Time after it is entirely removed.

Authors.

Dr. Astruc has given a very accurate Hist: of this Dis. but you must remember that there are modern Improvem^{ts}. ~ There are some exceeding good Observations in Mr. Catesby.

Icterus

Proximate Causes.

- 1st The most frequent as appears from Dissection of those that have died, are Calculous Concretions obstructing the Biliary Duct.
- 2^d Somet. a gr. preternat^l Viscidity in the Bile.
- 3^d & 4th Viscidity of Mucus contained in the Mem. & in the beginning of the Alimentary Canal to such a Degree as seems to prevent the Bile from passing into the Intestinum.
- 4th Tumors of various Kinds compress^g the Ducts & prod. Inflamm. in the neighbour^g Parts; & in a few Cases there is a real Coalescence of the Sides of the Duct: Com. This last is incurable. Of Tumors I think those of the Pancreas are most common. It is sometimes bro^u on by Compression of the Colon when greatly distended with Excess or Stasis in that Place where it passes under the Liver.
- 5th Spasmodic Strictures. I apprehend it must be this when it comes on in Cholics.
- 6th It may arise from a simple Obstructⁿ of the Duct Hepat. distinct from that of the Ductus Com. but it can never arise from a Simple Obstrⁿ of the Cystic Duct: because there are many Inst^s of People that upon Dissection have been found to have the Gall Bl^d & its Pass^g distended with Bile & the Pass^g between that and the

Icterus

the Duct. Common. entirely obstructed & yet the Pat^t. never had the Jaundice. There is the great Reason to bel. that the Gall Bladder receives the Bile, that it is not secreted into the Gall Bladder, but that it comes it by Regurgitation from the Duodenum Com. in the Cystic Duct, & of Conseq. if this be obs^d. it prevents any more Bile from getting into the Gall Bladg. & if any Jaundice was even to be prod^d. by Absorption it must be of short Continuance, because the Common^t of the Bile is cut off & in Fact the Cystic Duct has been often found obstructed without any Jaundice.

7. In some particular Cases a Jaundice may arise fr. a Redundancy & Absorptⁿ of Bile wth Absⁿ. or rather this Place wth proper Jaundice. This is the Case in the Bilious remitt^t Fever, but more remark. in the yellow Fever of the West Indies. To prove are these Cases fr. an obstruct to the Course of the Bile that these Dis. are attend^d. with const^t Bilious Com^t. & somet. in the Cholera I have seen the Faces of a yellow Colour uncommonly; the opposite of w^{ch} is the Characteristic Mark of Jaundice.

It is very diffic. in many Cases to judge fr. w^{ch} of the above Causes the Jaundice proceeds. Somet. we can clearly ascertain that it proc. from Calculi as in Cases where Stones are

Icterus.

passed in the Stools, & wherever the Dis. is attended with very sharp Pain, there is no Doubt but this is the Cause.

Cure.

1st. Unless the Dis. is attend^d with Pain or proc. from Plethora, there is no parlar. Advant. in Bleeding. In these Cases however, & often in Cases of Pregnancy (where the Jaundice arises from the peculiar Positⁿ of the Uterus) the taking of 5 or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Bl. will often remove the Dis. in 24 Hours. In Cases with gr. Pⁿ from Calculi warm Bathing on Semicupium & Clysters after bleeding are the most proper, and then an Opiate.

2^{dy}. Emetics. When the Dis. seems to proc. either fr. the Viscidity of the Bile or of the Contents of the Stom. & Duodenum, preventing the free Egress of the Bile Vom. will often cure the Dis. at once. This is often the Case esp. in bilious Jaundice. If given in Cases of Calculi - where the severe Fits of Pain are off they often answer well & force the Stones thro' the Ducts into the Duodenum. They tend to remove the Viscidity of the Bile & that parlar Indisposition of the Stom. which is the Conseq. of Jaundice.

3^{dy}. Gentle Laxatives. to supply the Deficiency of the Bile & obviate Costiveness. Sweet pretty stimuli Cathartics answer very well, whence it sh^d. seem that the Stim. may be communicated to the biliary Ducts & in Conseq. of that they are enabled to propel the obstruct^d. Contents; but in gen^l.

Icterus.

think it is better to give such gentle Laxatives as just keep
the Belly open, Pills made of Soap & Alces are in gen. a morbid
Acidity in the Stom. this makes a Propriety in using Soap, —
independ^t of any solvent Power, as also Lime Water for Drink. —
The soluble Tartar also drunk as mineral Waters. In obstinate
Cases there are many Inst^s where the purg^e Mint Waters taken
regularly every Day have prod. good Eff. In all Cases where
there are evident Marks of the Viscer^a being affected I have
a higher Opinion of 'em than of any o^r Rem. whatever. Small
Doses of Calomel & Rhubarb in viscid Colliquies of the Stom. are
better than the sedative Purg^s. — In the Inflam. Diatheses the
Saline Purg^s so diluted as to take from ʒi to ʒij at diff^t
Times but also before Bed^t. Boerh. & V. Swieten recommend
the Antiscorbutick Juices from an Observⁿ that Piths have
frequently calcareous Concretions in winter which are removed
by their feeding on Grass in the Spring. The Plan Van Swieten
proposes is in the winter Time to take Soap in pretty large
Ales of Honey if it agrees with the Stom^{ch}; in the Spring to
take these Veg^l Juices as Decoct. spumosis with Water and
acidulated Min. Waters in the Sum. Time. The Min. Waters
that are known to succeed best are those of Bath, & in some Cases
Fountain, & in Scotland Moffat. where the Dis. proceeds from
Scurvies Tumors the Cicuta may be tried. Milk-pedes are
much

Icterus.

much recommended by some & to such as have got. I wish in them - they are not to be refused. Mercury seems to have no particular Efficacy except in the Dropsies that are the Conseq. of Jaundice.

Regimen.

Must differ much accordg. to the particular State of the Dis. Often a Regime rather ascetic may be proper particularly in Cases where there is any Tendency to Putrescence. In other Cases where there are Marks of morbid Acidity & acipments are not so proper. But all Acids are universally proper, particularly ripe Fruits. - Universally for Meats & Fat & every Thing heavy of Digestion is impt. - Exercise is universally proper, & one of the best Rem. that can be made use of, whether Causes the Dis. proceeds from - freq. Friction of the Skin ought always to be used. Sometimes, w^h the Dis. is not attend^d with gr. Pain, a Voyage with People that are apt to be sick will answer ext^r. well, for the continual 'Straining' & 'Vomiting' that goes on this Case often removes Bile. that no temporary Vomits will have any Effect upon.

Calculi.

The Sy^t of a Stone pass^g from the Kidnies into the Bladder, or generally into the Ureters are violent Pain, & of Conseq. more or less of Inflamm. There are generally too all the Sy^t of a Febrile Paroxysm, Coldness, Shivering, Coldness of the Extremities, Nausea, Vomit^g, Spasmodic affectⁿ of the Bowels, Cholick Pain, hecat Inclⁿ to pass water, & great Difficulty in pass^g it, sometimes a total Suppressⁿ of Urine for some Time, Coldness, & swelling & Torpor in the corresponding Leg, & a retractⁿ of the Testis of the same Side. When the Pain is very violent it is attended with Syncope & sometimes Convulsions & if the Pa^t is weak it sometimes brings on Epileptic Fits & where there is a total Suppressⁿ of Urine for some Time it often brings on a Lethargy. When the Stone is pass^g along the Course of the Urethra a Sensation of violent Pain seems to run along there & near the Pa^t in a most agonizing Manner, & after it has pass^{ed} the Pain will go off in $\frac{1}{2}$ a Minute's Time. Often after the Paroxysm the Urine will in the Fit maybe suppress^d & very clear passes with pl^uarge Sedim^t & comm. with a large Qty of Bl. & after wth small Stones w^{ch} are the orig^l Cause of the Paroxysm. In Case a Stone is ^{injected}

Calculi.

infarcted in the Kidnies bl. Urine comes to be a Sym^l especially after hard Exercise. When it is in the Bladder the Sy^l are; a frequent Inclⁿ to pass Urine & Pⁿ in the Penis but esp. in the Glans in passing it & more partic. the last Drop of Water. There is generally too a const^d Titillatⁿ of the Penis & it is frequently attended with a Tensus mus^l & some in Children with a *Proxentia ani*. In gen^l we may observe that an affectⁿ of this kind affects all the other Parts about it in a gr. or lesser Degree. The Urine is loaded with a Mucous Sedim^t (fr. the inside of the Bladder. Indeed the same Mucous is often discharged w^o there is a morbid affectⁿ of the Kidnies with^o a Stone. There are often frequent Tremblings, sometimes Convulsions it is frequently attended too with Costiveness. But all the Sy^l with Incontⁿ just now may take place fr. a Variety of other morbid Affectⁿs of the Bladder. Where there is a Stone there is gen^l a Sensatⁿ of oppressive Weight in the Bladder in voiding the Urine & often a gr. Titillation where there is no Pain. Somet^{imes} there is here a total suppression of Urine & at oth Times it will come easily enough. We often find the Urine come off with sudden Fits. We generally find that small Stones will occasion a more obstinate Suppression of Urine than large ones. Large ones may more easily be removed by the Catheter or by a Change of Pasture. There is no certain Proof of Stone in the Bladder but feeling the Stone is suff^{icient}; this may be often done by introducing the Finger into the Urethra but in most Cases it may be distinctly perceived by the Catheter. This

Calculi.

This is a Dis. that properly belongs to the Decline of Life. If it happens to Children it is very rare that the Stone is in the Kidneys. It never almost appears in them but in the Bladder. It is so remarkably connected with the Gout that we freq. find the Dis. alternately with one or the other often combined at the same Time. There are few Dis. of the Hum: Body but with a Fit of the Gout will carry off & tend to keep Peop. free fr. them unless it be one of the Stone.

These 2 Dis. are generally bred by Wine, Luxury, Venery & Idleness. & they may be generally cured by Water-Drink, Milk & Vegetable Diet, Temperance & Exercise. In gene this is extremely true, it is a very uncommon Thing to find gravelly Complaints amongst Country People that live soberly & use hard Labour. It is supposed that it may be bred on by being long confined to lye on the Back, & I imagine that there is something in it. It has been generally said that People that drink Ale are less subject to it than those that drink Wine, and especially a small sharp acid Wine. I think there is a good Deal of Probability that it may be so because so far as it is connected (as has been supposed) with a morbid Acid of Urine: there is nothing worse in such

Calculi.

such Complaints than this Kind of Wine.

Occasional Causes.

The Paroxysms of the Stone are immediately occasioned by any Thing that dislodges the Stone from the Kidneys or impels it into the Mouth of the Ureters, such as violent Exercise, strong Emotions of the Mind catching cold in the Back, Spasmodic Cholera, strong Diuretics, ... in shock, whatever has a Tendency to give Concussion to the Body, ... whatever tends to stimulate or increase the Circulation. It is not so easy to account for the Paroxysms of the Stone in the Bladder: we can do it no other Way than by supposing that the Stone shifts its Place and that one Part of the Stone may be more angular & thus stimulate the Bladder and another smoother and so give no Pain.

The Consistency of the Stones is extremely various. They have all the diff^t Degrees of Hardness from that of a chalk Stone given much softer. It is remarkable that more than one Urine consists of NA which is more than in any or solid Substance where, for in the latter or Calculus of the Rhin. Urine there is only one Kind of NA.

Cure.

To relieve the present Paroxysm, in Cases of Few Bleeding has the best Antispasmodic & allowing the Stone to pass the Ureters. It sometimes

Calculi.

Sometimes gives Relief wth Spirits & Clysters have no Effect.
Next is to open the Belly. The anterior Situation of the Colon wth regard to the left Kidney shows how easy an affection of that may bring on Costiveness: therefore, it must be our chief aim to empty the Colon. Clysters are immediately proper for this but they are proper too as a warm Bath or Antispasmodic applied close to the P^t affected. In Cases that lead us to suspect a real Stone, I think that Injections, purely emollient & demulcent are preferable; but in Cases where the P^t does not pass large Stones but only gravelly Matter & especially in cold Phlegmatic Hints, the Clysters that succeed best are the Serpentine ones; but these are improper where a Stimulus is improper. When the Emollient Clysters are proper, those of warm Water, Infusio Linⁱ or Oil will answer the Purpose. Anodynes are oft given in Clysters to remove & relieve the Spasm.

Vomiting if natural may be encouraged, or if otherwise, procured with Advantage.

Cathartics also after bleeding. Vomiting is more common than for a Dose of Glauber Salts, or similar Laxative to proc^{ure} a prodigious Discharge of Urine & gravelly Matter?

Diuretics are seldom of any Service in the Paroxysm. When they fail of carrying off the Gravel they exasperate the Sy^m. however the De-

Caute

The Demulcents are the safe & best ... Emulsi ...
 Lin & Altha & exp. ... oils where Spont. ...

after prop. ... may be given which is the greatest
 safety & they are indeed the best remedies when a ...
 upon. It is needless to give them at all under a dose of ...
 at least if the proxiom is severe they must be given from
 40 to 70.

after the ... is taken off by bleeding I look upon
 Hemiparum as one of the principal Remedies in the paroxysm
 where people are only accustomed to pay ...
 Remedies may be given with great propriety; hence ...
 have generally recourse to ... it will occasion a considerable
 discharge of ... but it is much safer when made ...
 power, in this way it is a good Diuretic Medicine. However
 in the cases that are ... of the Effects of this are ...
 to be depended upon; ... the ... it is ...
 confounded with ... the ... which generally
 yields to Demul.

The ... in this way ...
 - I think ...
 ... the ...
 ... particularly ascertain a ...

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

Tree

17

The first of these is the *Pinus strobus* -
which is found in the north of the island. It is
the most common of the pines, and is found in
the north of the island.

The second is the *Pinus resinosa* -
which is found in the south of the island. It is
the most common of the pines, and is found in
the south of the island.

The third is the *Pinus rigida* -
which is found in the north of the island. It is
the most common of the pines, and is found in
the north of the island.

The fourth is the *Pinus banksiana* -
which is found in the south of the island. It is
the most common of the pines, and is found in
the south of the island.

The fifth is the *Pinus mitis* -
which is found in the north of the island. It is
the most common of the pines, and is found in
the north of the island.

The sixth is the *Pinus strobus* -
which is found in the south of the island. It is
the most common of the pines, and is found in
the south of the island.

The seventh is the *Pinus strobus* -
which is found in the north of the island. It is
the most common of the pines, and is found in
the north of the island.

1890

18. In fact, as I was walking through the forest, I was
in the middle of a very large tree. The trunk
was perfectly smooth and had no branches or any
other parts. It was a very large tree, and I was
in the middle of it. I was walking through the forest
and I was in the middle of a very large tree.

Page 4.

On Sunday 13th

7 - The morning was fine and warm, but the sun was not out until 10 o'clock. The wind was from the south-west and the sea was calm. The tide was out and the water was clear. The sky was blue and the clouds were white. The temperature was 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

On Monday 14th the weather was fine and warm. The sun was out from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock. The wind was from the south-west and the sea was calm. The tide was out and the water was clear. The sky was blue and the clouds were white. The temperature was 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

10 - On Tuesday 15th the weather was fine and warm. The sun was out from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock. The wind was from the south-west and the sea was calm. The tide was out and the water was clear. The sky was blue and the clouds were white. The temperature was 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

11 - On Wednesday 16th the weather was fine and warm. The sun was out from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock. The wind was from the south-west and the sea was calm. The tide was out and the water was clear. The sky was blue and the clouds were white. The temperature was 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

12 - On Thursday 17th the weather was fine and warm. The sun was out from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock. The wind was from the south-west and the sea was calm. The tide was out and the water was clear. The sky was blue and the clouds were white. The temperature was 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Letter

72

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the

land of the late John A. Smith, deceased, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. The result of their proceedings will be communicated to you as soon as it is ascertained. In the meantime, I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Smith

Attest

James A. Smith, President of the Church

S. longirostris

[illegible]

Copyright

Hypocistis

Described by Mr. Linn. in his paper on the new species of birds, in the 1st volume of the Phil. Mag.

The male has a greenish-brown head, with a small
prominent bill, slightly hooked. The throat is
light of color, but the breast is more of a
greenish-brown. The wings are dark, and the
back is a uniform brown. The tail is broad and
appears to be more of a greenish-brown color. The legs are
greenish-brown. The bird is very common in the
lowlands of the island, and is often seen in the
company of other birds. It is very tame, and will
allow itself to be approached very closely. It is
very noisy, and its call is a loud, harsh sound.
The female has a similar appearance to the male,
but the color is more of a brownish-green. The
bill is also slightly hooked. The throat is light
of color, but the breast is more of a brownish-
green. The wings are dark, and the back is a
uniform brown. The tail is broad and appears to
be more of a brownish-green color. The legs are
brownish-green. The bird is very common in the
lowlands of the island, and is often seen in the
company of other birds. It is very tame, and will
allow itself to be approached very closely. It is
very noisy, and its call is a loud, harsh sound.

Hydrophobia

17.

The greatest remedy for hydrophobia is a strong
 alkaline solution of soda water. The patient should
 be kept in a dark room & not allowed to see any one
 except the nurse. The nurse should wear a mask
 & gloves.

The patient should be kept in a dark room
 & should be given the soda water of the
 following strength: 1/2 ounce of soda water
 & 1/2 ounce of sugar.

Cases

This case occurred in the month of August of the year
 1841. The patient was a young man who had been
 bitten by a dog. He was taken to the hospital
 & was kept in a dark room. He was given the
 soda water & sugar. He was kept in the hospital
 for a week. He was then discharged. He was
 well & happy. He was not bitten again.

Day 1

One of the first things I did was to go out walking
as I had a great deal of time to spare. I went
to the park and saw many beautiful flowers.
I also saw many children playing. I was
very much interested in them. I saw
many children of different colors and
I was very much interested in them.
I saw many children of different colors and
I was very much interested in them.
I saw many children of different colors and
I was very much interested in them.
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I was very much interested in them.

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I was very much interested in them.

Hydrophobia

Hilary fr. drew - 4. 4. 4. - unmov^d & came on again at the full.
Moon makes his patients take Muske again 3 times at night at every
new moon.

There has been^d Expectations fr. y^e solid. & partic. fr. ^{cautious} sol. alk. I do not know if it has got any fair Trial.

There have been no Expectations. I think naturally enough fr. Opium in $\frac{1}{2}$ Cure of $\frac{1}{2}$ Dis. Dr. Hillary seems to have been very fond of it & allu. gave it with much. So far as I know it has an Effect in moderating Sy^s but I don't kn. if it ever cured $\frac{1}{2}$ Dis.

It has been prop. to prod. a const. Sweet by $\frac{1}{2}$ use of
Diaphoretics. It is partly $\frac{1}{2}$ if there have been some Inst.^s
where $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ Dis. took place & were removed by repeated
Doses of Dover's powders. Dr. Milary mentions an Inst. of an
Hydrophobia cured by large bleeding Immersion in cold
water & opiates given so as to prod. $\frac{1}{4}$ sweat This is the
only Inst. of Cure by this means after $\frac{1}{2}$ Hydrophobia
on, but never met with.

Fishers

You will find in Dr. Hilary Savages, & Dr. Ward on poisons
some good Obs.^{ns} on y^e Lubi. & likewise in Dr. Linnæus little & much on
the use of S in y^e Dis. you will find a good List. of y^e Dis. in Boerhaave
& B. Swieten. There is likewise an excellent treatise in Latin on the same

Venena

Alexander who gives the most accurate acct. of this Dis^r. he writes of -

When anything is taken into $\frac{y}{y}$ Stom. $\frac{y}{y}$ acts as antiseptic does, by raising a viol. Inf. Bleeding comes to be necessary, as necessary in any other topical Inflamm.

We must endeavour to get the poison & steer it be dislodged fr. $\frac{y}{y}$ Stom. as far as possible. In most of these cases the poison act as Vomik themselves so $\frac{y}{y}$ it w^d be ridiculous to add to $\frac{y}{y}$ Stimulus; but we sh^d give a large Qu^{ty} of Mucilage w^{ch} will serve both to expell $\frac{y}{y}$ poison & so illud w^d remain so as to prevent its acting on $\frac{y}{y}$ Stom. I consid. & try of vis thereof or any other Mucilaginous fluid sh^d be given to drink If $\frac{y}{y}$ come sh^d we encourage by Injection. It has been frequently prescribed in $\frac{y}{y}$ case as a Mucilage. I find. If these have Vomit.^s for $\frac{y}{y}$ poison it w^d be necessary to give an Emet. & Emet. w^d act the most quickly. -

At $\frac{y}{y}$ same time $\frac{y}{y}$ we are giv^g Mucil.^s Fomentations ought to be externally applied & when $\frac{y}{y}$ p^r is extremely viol. - Simicup. & to be tried.

After very copious Evacuations when we have reason to think $\frac{y}{y}$ we can do no more in expelling the poisonous Matter we must endeavour to quiet $\frac{y}{y}$ Syst by large Doses of Opiales & I apprehend this is all we can do.

Venena.

As to those poisons if are on the Nerv. Syst. when the narcotic effects begin to appear, we must endeavour to Stim. the System upon the same principles as in the Case of Apoplexy.

We must do every thing we can to Stimulate & excite a Transpiration. —

I think it is very prob. that there may be very many poisons particular Species, each when taken will quickly & more than effects but as far as I know we are yet in the dark as to all this. All the Facts that we have yet upon that Subj. are handed down upon the greatest Superstition by the Patients under the Name of Antidotes. With regard to the Bite of the Viper I believe it is a Fact, that the rubbing the part with Sweet Oil has a good Effect, if quickly applied, if not it has no Effect & in the same case I believe Sucking the wound immed may have a good Effect & it is not attended with any particular Danger. If it occasion any Irritation in the Mouth it is easily taken off by washing the Mouth with sweet Oil. —

Diseases of Infants

Cholera. -

The Cholera or Gripes is one of the first & Severest of child.^{ren} disorders they are Subj. to it fr. Birth to the 2.^d or 3.^d Year of their Age. Child^{ren} at the beginning of the Cholera cry incessantly drawing up their Legs. It then shews itself by want of Sleep, Swelling of the Belly, freq. a total Suppression of Urine, costiveness freq. the Somt. Diarrhaea. Somt. green Stool. gr. Vomiting, acid Belchings - sometimes those Cholics li. on Epileptic Fits. -

Cause.

It has been tho.^t owing to the Meconium not yet evacuated, but I apprehend it is the manner in which it is con. evacuated. The Stool here is found to be evacuated & Nature has given a physi^c for the purpose wch is the first Milk of the Mother. It is the case with all Animals we know that the Mother's first Milk has a considerable good Effect upon them. Now it is alm. the com. practice to give the Child some Drugs & never to let them suck the Mother till they are 2 or 3 days old - the Conseq. of y^e is that the Meconium is retained & if med. that is given to, purge it off, Prod. Gripes & it is gen. some sweet Stuff or other. Now if a Child - after it has been born some time & begins to awake if they

Cholic. Infant.

99
gen. remain asleep for the first 10 or 12 hours & make some
instinctive Motion as twisting of the Mouth & Head, shew it wants
someth. if it then get to the Mother's Milk it satisfies the Child & an^d
purpose of living? off the M^u-mum & if it other has no milk as
it nothing promotes its feed. so much as putting it to the
Breast. —

2. Ano.^r practice that causes colic is overfeeding the Child it is
com. the Mom.^r the Child is born to stuff it with water & mil.
This prod. excess. Flatulency & there is no Occasion for it at all
if it is in want it will shew it by an instinct. Motion —

3. ano.^r Cause is giving Childⁿ improper food; they perhaps
give it the Milk of a Nurse that is a Month or 2^d if the Moth.^r
has no milk; but the letting the Child Suck is the way of
bring^g Milk to the Mother's Breast if there be none.
It answers the best purpose in the World both to the Child
& to the Mother: it will bring Milk to the Mother's Breast
when we^d not have come in till the 3.^d Day & then we^d have
flowed in all at once & distend the Breasts to a gr. Size
and hardness, & if the Child be put at that time
to Diminish it by Sucking it may Occasion
great Distress & in many Cases Death to the
Mother, so that I thin^k a Child should not only not

Cholic. Infant.

not be Stuffed as soon as born, which is the com. prac. but
allow^d abound for there is not once in 100 times that a
Child wants to Suck till it has been born more than 12
hours but afterw^d it sho^d Taste nothing but w^t it takes
fr. the Mother. But this only relates to Infants new-ly
born & to their Cholic. which you will find more distressing
for 4th first 5 or 6 Days. —

But for some Time afterw^d Child^{ren} are apt to have the
Cholic in Conseq. of overfeed^{ing} & of improper Diet. Such as
y^t every Child is overfed where the Mother has a sufficiency
of Milk that ever tastes any one thing else with Suckling
only tends to fill & gripes. I look upon it as a bad practice
to Confine them only to suck at certain parts. Times, which is
a prac. introd. by some Mothers for their own Convenience to y^e Mother
ought to give Suck to her Child w^t it chooses to suck. Child^{ren} maybe easily
bro^{ught} to sleep the greatest part of the Night but that sho^d be intirely left to
Nature. As to the bad Qualities of the Diet given to Child^{ren}. I look upon
animal Food as w^t occasions the greatest Mischief to 'em.
I think that no Child w^t ever under 3 or 4 Years old, ought
ever to taste animal Food unless on acco^t of a Morbid
Constitution, where it may be given as a Med. Water quail
stoutened with Sugar or Water shap are com. Foods with
Child^{ren} but they are a bessement & very apt to prod. Gripes
& vomiting & green Stools. Puddings & all practices are very improper

Cholic Infant.

improper being heavy & indigestible.

4. Another Cause which produces a cholic in childⁿ is Apprehension the being kept too hot. This is almost a universal Mistake in the Management of childⁿ.

Moreover a child ought not to be under any confinement as to Dress which ought to be perfectly loose. —

5. I may Mention the want of proper Exercise as another Cause of Colic. Exercise cannot be given to a child the 1st hour after it is born, but as soon as it comes to be necessary the child makes an instinctive motion which shews its propriety & indeed it does not want any Person to apply this Exercise because as Exercise is natural to it, so it is also able to take it itself & therefore the most proper Exercise is just to let it lie on the Floor & on the Grass & let it sprawl as it will; & such a Course enables them to walk at least half a Year sooner than others. —

A child sho^d never be put into Cradle because in this Way they are tied down & conseq. confined to lie on their backs, they sho^d also be allowed to lie in any posture they please & in a Bed with very few Cloaths. —

Method of Cure

It precedes the Micconium the 4th or 5th with a purge ^{or} 2 or 3 days only, & I do not shew the first 3 days it then comes all at once & must be attended to. The Inflamed Breast & must in be allowed of childⁿ but we must

Cholic. Infant.

give the Milk of some other Woman never in the same Situation if this cannot be had we must have recourse to the gentlest Laxatives I have seen Honey & Manna & Sy. of Violet given; but this also tends to grip at the same time I think y^e is no possibility of keeping it, for I know none more proper. with regard to Nurses it is requisite that they sh^d. Live in the same manner in a Gentleman's Family that she does at home. her Diet sh^d. not be fuller nor her Exercise less. The Use of Animal Food, fermented Liquors w^h they take when they come into a Gentleman's Family while at the same time they are totally indolent must certainly disarrange the Milk and then it is no wonder that the Child becomes sickly.

2. When the Gripes proceed far. Acidity w^h may be pretty well known by the green Stools, the Rem^ys that are more peculiarly appropriated to this are the Lactacea; when Costive the Magnesia, & if Costive & violent Clysters or Fermentations. when the Purgings are severe sm. Doses of Rhubarb, I think the^t in Child^{ren} Cholic Pills do not answer well tho' often given. In all Child^{ren} Gripes a good deal of Exercise is particularly proper. For temporary Relief when the Gripes are very viol. fr. 2 Lob gr^{ss} of Sp^t. C. C. or a single Drop of oil of Cinnamon or of Clove. But the Effect of all these Warm Med^s is but of very short Continuance & I think the Disorder may be more effectually removed by the Means I before

Cholic. Infant.

before ment^d. Such Colic is extremely apt to incur the
Lunacy in the Mom. & to incur the Gripes. If we give any
fermented Liqueur, a little warm water with a little Brandy
in it seems to be the best. There is often gr. Relief gained by
Fomentations & by Semicupians; & somet. I have known
the Dis. so viol. as not to be relieved wth Anyne Cataplasms
such as Theriacal. Somet. I have given Relief by Bathing^g
Belly wth Sp. of Wine & somet. have been obliged to give L^d.
a few drops of w^{ch} have quieted the Syst & not had any bad Effects.
One of the best preventatives ag^t the Cholic is every thing that
tends to harden & for y^e purpose I wo^d partic^{ly} recommend the
daily Use of the cold Bath & being constantly abroad in the cold
Air. After y^e are 3 weeks old the cold Bath may be safely used.
They sho^d also. Sleep in the most airy & largest Rooms.

The Jaundice of Infants when it happens gen. goes off
of itself in a few days or if it lasts longer requires only gentle
Laxatives & a Vomit. —

Apthæ of Infants.

History.

It comes on soon after Birth. the Sy^m that shew the Approach of Apthæ are a remark. Depression that continues to decrease till they make their Appearance. I have seen this go to such a length, that I was not able to distinguish a Pulse & had the greatest Difficulty to say whe^r the pat. breathed or not, & the Child has continued in that State for some hours. I have often tho^t they were absolutely gone. But I never knew a Child die in this way. The Dio. is also, & proceeds by more or less of this Depress^o. There then appears a sm. little Speck at the Tip or the Point of the Tongue & very soon, as this the Depress^o goes off & the p. begins to rise - The Speck encreases & soon spreads over the Lips & Tongue & the inside of the Mouth some Child^{ren} have red Eruptions pretty copious soon after they are born - it is observed that these Children are much less Subj. to the Thrush. This Dio. in the Mouth may be fr. 8 to 14 days and I have often known it go to such a length as to prevent 'em intirely from Sucking for four or five Days tis plain that it goes through the whole Alimentary Tube because
* * * * * it appears -

Apthæ Infant

as far as we can see down their Throat & it appears again ab^t the Anus & w^t is a stronger proof when y^e Dis. goes off a vast Q^{ty} of Slough passes in stool. The Apthæ are of a brownish Colour if y^e turn black y^e are alio. Mortal. They are freq^{tly} attended wth ge. & gripes & Ricciap & gen^{ly} wth Costiveness. When the Dis. goes off y^e Ch. is reduced to 1/2 its Weight, w^{ch} we must suppose to be the Case when an Infant has no Nourishm^t but just a Little of y^e Mothers Milk given by a Tea Spoon; And when we consider too y^t y^e Alimentary Tube is in sch a State y^t of what is taken even very little can be turned to Nourishm^t. Alth^o Apthæ do not hem gangrenous y^e Ch. never Dies. Fr. y^e perfect Health the Ch. enjoys for some Time after we must consider y^e Dis. as critical & salutary. It seems an Effort of Nature to throw off someth^g morbid in y^e Constitution perhaps bro^t into the World with it & increased by improp. Managem^t & particularly by keep^g them too hot -

Cure.

It is a Dis. y^t will have its Course; & we ought to do nothing to stop it if we co^d; but only endeavour to prevent to bad Conseq^s. The com. practice of Nurses, is to apply.

Apthae Infant.

Gargarisms partic. of Claret wth a Little Sugar or -
Alum or somet. a little Bees. The Effect of any of -
these is to take off y^e Crusts fr y^e Mouth immediately;
but at the same Time they Answer no good purpose. In
a few Hours the Crusts all come again as before. The
only thing that can be done in these Cases is to let y^e
Dis. take its course & to keep y^e Mouth wet with -
Demulcents of such Cream & Honey seem to be the best.
When y^e Apthae begin to come off, a sm. Q^{ty} of Soap -
dissolved in Water, Ans.^d very well to be applie^d as a
Demulcent; & to prevent y^e Apthae fr being recolloured y^e
Nurse sh.^d take 'em out wth her Finger. It is extremely
proper to keep y^e Belly open during the Dis. tho' any -
Laxing is very wrong. If it be attended wth Gripes
& Stiveness Magnesia with Soap dissolved in Milk
does very well. Child.ⁿ sh.^d never (partic. in y^e Condition
in a Cradle but also. be kept to the Mothers or Nurses
Breast w^{ch} is the proper Natural Warmth for them &
I am confident tends more yⁿ any Thing else quickly to
recover their Health. -

Dentition.

Symptoms.

There is a sensible Heat felt in the Mouth & an increased Determination to the part, freq. Crying, Watchfulness, Starting in Sleep, somet. viol. Fev: somet. convulsions. This F. & Convulsions seldom or never go tog^r but either of them are apt to come on when the Child is teething. This is one Circum^{ce} of sh^d make people very cautious alw. to have their Childⁿ wth an Open Belly. We seldom see a Child have either F. or Convuls. that has an Open Belly. Nothing tends more to favour the cutting of ^{the} Teeth if something soft to bite at.

Cure -

- 1st Where ^{the} ^{teeth} are Viol. Bleed^g with Leeches may be necessary esp. in full pleth. Habits, & where ^{the} F. runs high. If they are applied to ^{the} Temples it is somet. difficult to stop ^{the} bleed^g thereof ^{the} sh^d be applied to ^{the} Gums ^{themselves} or rather I think Scarifications of ^{the} Gums to be better -
- 2^d gentle Emetics are of gr^{at} service in Teething, particularly wth Attend^g wth F. & Costiveness -
- 3^d The Tasteria & Magnesia are proper to keep the -

Dentition

Belly open, Magnesia partic. when there is costiveness
& prepared Chalk when there is severe Diarrhea & to relieve
y^e Gripes fr. Morbid Acidity -

4. Ano^d Evacuation y^e comet. has remarkable effects in
mak^g Chidⁿ. Teeth easily is by way of y^e Jaw bet^h the
Shoulders or in the Arms -

5. Blisters may occasionally be proper in case of -
Convulsions; they are best applied to the Neck Chidⁿ. -
bear them very well as u do all serious Evacuations & are
never affected with strangury fr^m em -

6. Antispasmodics are somet. necess^y. partic. Marsh, Ether
& sm. Doses of Opium after proper Evacuations -

7. Incisions into the Gums wth a Lancet instantly relieve
y^e pain, but y^e sho^d not be done too early, as the Wounds w^d
heal over the Teeth, & form a cicatrix wch can afterw^d be
hardly pierced by y^e Teeth -

8. As to Regimen. Teething children ought also to be
kept on a cool Diet & use a good deal of Exercise. It is the
most impr. Thing in the world to wear 'em during y^e time
of Teething. But when there is a Morbid Acidity in y^e Stom.
& find many Chidⁿ are much better for taking a Little weak

Dentition

Beef Tea than fr. any other. But & it is oft. necess. to allow
 'em a little Chicken, & some Wine. With a View to facilitate
 & Eruption of y^e Teeth I think it is of partic. Conseq. for y^e
 Ch. to have someth. on wch y^e Gum can make some -
 Impression. One of the best Things I know is a bit of -
 Liquorice Root or a bit of Wax Candle. The Cold Bath
 sh^d. be used wth any regard to Summer or Winter -

There is a Vile Nasty Custom freq^t among Nurses & y^e
 is chew y^e Childrens Food wth they eat any Thing solid, a
 Vile nasty Custom attended wth Bad Conseq^{ces} -

There are a N^o. of Directions in Med^l. Writers which
 appear extremely absurd. I believe the more y^e are left to
 Nature & y^e Indications of com. Sense, so much y^e better -
 There are Directions alw. to keep Children in a partic.
 posture. I w^d. rather say that the Ch. be allowed to
 put itself in y^e posture w^{ch} is most agreeable to it -

Authors -

Van Swieten, Tissot, Cadogan & Lock on -
 Education -

Diseases of Women—

Chlorosis—

Sy.

The Sy.^s w.^{ch} take place when y^e Menses do not come on at their proper time are, A gen. sense of ~ weight over all y^e Body. A Lapsitute, pain in y^e Back, All y^e Animal Functions disordered, Visage pale and languid. Torpor of y^e System & all y^e Marks of serious Plethora. There seems to be freq.^{ly} an Effort of Nat. to br. on this Haemorrhage long before it does come. We freq. find that there are pains in y^e Breast, Back & even at the Bot. of the Belly & Colic pains y^t will continue for a long Time & y^e Girl will be suffer^g extremely. The Face will at first perhaps be flushed & there will be a partial fulness in the Face & sm. pimples will come out w.^{ch} will not go off till such time as the Menses come on. But if y^e continue long in y^e situation this Flush goes off & y^e become pale & have y^e Marks of serious Plethora & often the ~ Flurr all. comes on. At y^e time too y^e often become diseased in many other ways. For this natural ~ Evacuation not taking place, a gen. Plethora often takes

Chlorosis.

place, the Stom. becomes disordered & y often fall into
Consumptⁿ. The Sy^s that come on upon a suppressⁿ.
of the Menses are very diff^t. accord^g to the duration &
State of y^e Dis. or as y^e Suppressⁿ arises fr some viol.
external Cause or not. Very oft when y are suppressed
in Cold or some Viol. passion it br^s on y^e most Viol.
Sy^s. The Sy^s in Conseq^t of a suppression are y^e same
y take place w^h they are abstr^d in their first appear^g. -
These are at first gen^lly all y^e Sy^s of Infl^d. (Diath^s) for -
som^e: but if y^e Discontinues destinate for a consid. time
these Sy^s go off & the feat^r instead of the Flushed Face
looks pale & languid &c. There is no part y suffers so
soon fr y^e Dis. as the Stom. There are many Inst^s -
where y^e Menses have been suppressed that the Bl. has
forced its way thro^g y^e Vessels of o^r parts most freq^t:
from the Nose, som^e: there is a spitting of Blood -
sometimes a Vom. of Bl. & som^e: Bloody Urine and
Bloody Stools. There are Inst^s too of its com^g fr y^e
Eyes fr the Eyes & even fr y^e Nails. There are many
Inst^s of y^e Hamorrh^g fr the Nose & Limbs com^g on reg^r
w^h the Menses sh^d have come on & after this has been

Chlorosis -

settled into a Habit it has been extremely diffic. to bring back the Nat. Course. There is not the Danger attendg these Haemorrh. where the Vessels are only ruptured if y^e is - where y^e Limbs are also diseased. The Breast in particular is apt to suffer fr a suppression of the Menses in conseq.^e of y^e remark. Connection with there is bel. the Breast & Uterus - indeed all y^e glandular p^{ts} are apt to be infarcted. The same p^{ts} wch take place at the com. g on of the Menses often take place when the Menses cease when the Constitution often suffers exceed. g. The way in wch y com. leave - Wom. is as y first came on, in ge. 2^{ys} perh. for 8 Days At y same Time y return wch Fortnight or 10 Days, In y way y weaken extremely & in some Cases become the Foundation to Dropsy & then return in an irregular way perh. y dont come once in 2 or 3 Months but wⁿ y do come they come in excessive 2^{ties}. This Irregularity makes y p^{ts} subject to a Variety of Dis. at y^e Time. I have kn. some Ins^s of Women whose Menses have gone off very early in life perh. bet. 20 & 30 & their health has not suff^d. but this is very uncommon -

Occas^l Causes -

1. An Impurification, but this rarely happens - -

Chlorosis.

pens. The Remedy is very plain.

2^d. Any sudden Emotion of the Mind or any violent Passions — coming on immed. before the Menses sho^d come on or dur^g their course will freq. stop 'em at once.

3^d. The most common Cause is the applicⁿ of cold & esp. of Cold joined with Moisture. We may also obs. that at the Time that Women menstruate they have an uncommon Irritability of the whole System.

With Regard to w^t is to be eaten or drunk, it is an observⁿ of the Women themselves that is improper to eat any kind of Fish at that Time. But how far such Observⁿs are well founded is uncertain. No Person w^od suspect, that the putting the Legs into warm Water has any Influence to stop the Menses; for we all know that in Gout where there is an Obstruction it is a Remedy that we commonly have recourse to, and that often succeeds; but I have now known several Instances where the Menses have been stopped, that the putting the Feet into warm Water has stopped them also; and I shall here uncertainly Reasoning a little this & that, a priori are).

4. Among other Occasional Causes we may reckon

Improperities in the Method of Living such as improper Regimen

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Regimen and Management.

Proximate Causes.

I think they may be reduced to the following.

1st A Want of Tone or a debilitated State of the System — particularly a Tonic Debility of the Muscular Fibres of the uterine Vessels.

2^d A Spasmodic Stricture with Spasmodic action of the Muscles where they are seated in support of the Uterus from the Effects of Sorrow or violent Passions.

3^d A Detention of Blood to some or other such as the Head, Breast, Stomach, &c. of the nature of Detention which should be the Place at the Menstrual Period.

There are many Cases which are ascribed to a Suppression of the Menstrues which may not be the Orig. Cause of the Dis. or only a Conseq. or one Effect. The primary Dis. may be different.

There is an extraordinary Thing which relates to the Menstrues: If they are suppressed in Health by any Cause whatever it will prod. the most violent Dis. in their Constitution. They will become weak, lose their Appet. & a long Train of bad Sy. will take Place; but if a Woman gets with Child they stop immediately after Conception without the least Inconvenience, perhaps for the first 2 Months there will be a small Discharge, but they frequently stop altogether & by this they know that they are with Child. Now in this

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Case the Health is not hurt. Perhaps for 3 or 4 weeks they will become sick in the morning, & will throw up, but otherwise they are in good Health. Now we cannot account for this, That in the first 2 months of Pregnancy before the Child can take any Thing like that Qty of Blood in the Womb (for it is at least 4 months before the Child acquires a Degree of Magnitude fit to receive this Qty of blood, I say we cannot account for it how this Disch^d shall be supported with^o any Inconvenience.

Cure.

1st When the Dis. is attend^d with Fev. we must first have Recourse to Bleeding, gentle, cooling Laxatives & to a cool Regimen, to every Thing that tends to relax & to move the blood to the Uterus. It is in this Stage only that Bleeding is proper, where there are marks of great Vitis: we are also oblig^d to have Recourse to it where there are Inflamm^s of the Lungs or Liver. - And Case in which Bleed^g is proper, is w^h the menses are gone off and there comes on those viol. Sy^s w^h gen^{lly} attend that Time. I know Nothing in this Case of more Service than to take a small Qty of 3℔ from Time to Time & make the Interv^{ls} longer till the Constitⁿ is entirely recover^d. - But it is plain that where
the

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the mens^{tr}. Flux has been suppressed for a conside^r Time & where the Habit mst. of hav^g its appear^{ance} of sanguine Plethora becomes Leucophlegmatic in such Cases bleed^g is by no means indicated.

2^d. What has been said with Regard to bleed^g may be applied to Cathartics: They are necessary in the first Inst^{ance} where the menses are suppressed. We often find that if given soon after the suppress^{ion} they will immediat have the Effect of bring^g them on. When the menses have been suppressed for a long Time there is also a Tendency to Costiveness. In this Case it is necessary to keep the Belly open by small Doses of Aloes, for their Stim^{ulus} to the Rectum is common to the adjacent Parts. What I have said hitherto is in Cases of a Suppression M^{en}. But in a Menorrhoea Nothing tends more to bring them on than emollient Clysters. In some Cases where small^{er} Clysters wou^{ld} not do. Aque^a fetida Clysters are found of Service. Some Op^{er}ndine Clysters will have the same good Effects. This one of the best Remedies after the Belly has been opened that is known in Spasmodic Suppressions. 'Tis a misfortune that where the Habit is continued it is apt to bring on a Menstrual, There are many Inst^{ances} of Women who for 5 or 6 Hours before the coming on of the menses, have violent intolerab^{le} Colic Pains, & w^h are suppressed every Time they come on. I have tried a Variety of Rem^{edies} in this Case, but I have found to succeed best, esp^{ecially} if the Pat^{ient} is plethoric, is the taking of ʒss. or ʒvi

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of Blood. This often relieves immediatly & brings on the menses in 4th of an Hour. The putting the Legs into warm water will often bring 'em on as likewise the fomenting the Belly or going into a Semicupium have often the best Effects this Way. Also a Vapour Bath.

3^d. Emetics are given extremely freely, not merely to purge, as is imed. Quack. but with a View to relieve the Stom: Complaints.

4. In Regard to Regimen, if the Pat^t is in an Inflamm. State she must be kept perfectly cool: If in a Leucophlegmatic State the Diet may be more strengthening. In all Cases Exercise is proper, tho' indeed it cannot be proper in a person that is fever^d. Till the sanguine Plethora is taken off. W^h the Leucoph. State takes Place the drink^g much of watery Liquors is improper, but Lett^{ice} & Min^{eral} Waters are admirable Remed^s. partly owing to the Impregnat^{ion} & partly to the Coolness of the waters, for both act as powerful Sponges; but such ought never to drink 'em in large Quant^{ities}, else that may do 'em more Harm, than the Virtues of 'em can do Good.

5. With Regard to the Medicines given as Emmenagogues, they are all of the stimulating Kind; & therefore are improper in the early Stage of the Dis. when the Infl. Diath. prevails, & because they will have an equal Chance of bringing on an

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an Inflam. & or mak^t the Bl: to break out in some or
Place, particularly by spit^t & vomit^t. But it is a questⁿ w^h any
of these Med. have a specul^r Effect in provo^kg. the Disch^g of
the Menstr. or not, are etc as w^h. I think^t & tonic men:

One of the most celebrated is the Tincture of Black Hellebore,
a Tea Spoonful taken twice a Day*. It may be observed in gen^l
with regard to Emenagogues & all Med. that are given in this Way
that their operatⁿ is extremely uncertⁿ & that the Effects of Diet
& Exercise is often ascrib^d unto them.

6. The Med^l that I have seen in gen^l of most Service in
bring^g back the Menstr. where they have been suppressed for a
consid^g Time are those that act as powerful Tonics, such as Bark
& the cold Bath. They are particularly proper in a Lymph.
State. The Bark, the Cold Bath & Exercise are u^{sd}. I have
always observ^d to have the best Effects. I must mention two
astim^s: that answers in some Cases extremely well, & that is
Electricity. In certain Cases however it may kill a Patient.

7. Mercury is somet. given with a View to remove Obstr^{ns}
of the Menstr. & in many Cases answer^s extremely well. It is
certⁿ too, that & often acts as a stimulant.

8. There is one other Rem. I shall mention not so much with
a View

* Vide Lewis's Mat: Med: de Helleb. n.

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a View to remove Obstructⁿ. as to prevent their bad Effects, & that is Issues. They are hardly proper at the Time of the Menstrues going off, & they are proper in all phlegmatic Habits. In all Cases they tend much to prevent the bad Consequences of a Suppression.

Authors.

Stahl & his Followers esp. Fernel, who has the best collectⁿ of Facts upon the Subject.

Van Swieten has many good Observations.

Dr. Sympson of St. Andrews has given a particular Theory.

Menorrhagia.

An Immed. Flow of the Menses sometimes comes on with great Violence, at o^r Times it is more gradual. The Duratⁿ is generally for 3 or 4 Days, somet. 6 or 7. & somet. only 24 Hours. In gen^t in Proportⁿ to the greatness of the Disch. there is more or less of Febrile Paroxysm preceding it, as Rigor succeeded by Heat, & Anxiety, & in the Back & Belly. Somet. the Bl. dischⁿ from the Uterus is greatly coagulated. There is one bad Effect of this immed. Disch. & of the Fluor Alb. that they almost constantly destroy any Remains of the Menstruum. They often flow almost constantly too, w^{ch} constant Discharge is called a Profluvium Menstruum, where the Discharge is torridious. Another Effect is faintish ness or Placidity of Complexion. If the Hemorrh. is sudden it often prod. rich Hydrops, but where not so violent but tedious, it is more apt to bring on Hypochondriasis. There is in this Dis. a remarkable weakness of the digestive Powers w^{ch} tends greatly to enervate the Part & cause const^t Hysteria, w^{ch} Hyst. in Women most frequently has this for its Cause. It brings on also Leucorrhoea. It sometimes takes its Rise from full Diet and a sedentary Life or a suppression of other Evacuations. It is perhaps
conseq^t

Haemorrhagia.

Consequence of this that Women in high Life, very pale, & sickly enervated &c. can have the menses in the greatest Quantity, & that blooming Country Girls have not $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ P^t. of that Quantity. I apprehend that this is owing to a morbid P^{er}isth^{or}a, but much more to debility, & a want of Tone in the V^{es}sels.

Viol^t. Passions are com. assigned as one Cause of a ge. Evacⁿ. of the Menstr. Junker insists much upon it that those Fair & Venereal Speculationists addicted inty, are particularly liable to this Dis. but as far as I have observed, no Women are less subject to these Venereal Speculations as he calls 'em than those that have an excess^{ve}. Evacuatiⁿ. Nothing has a greater Tendency to destroy the Ven^{er}. Desire.

Viol^t. Exercise, Drastring Purges, Abortion, Scarification, & topical affect^{ns}. of the Uterus, Schenck's &c, & all such Things, as the great Use of warm dieting, &c. or of warm Baths.

Cure.

When there is any Degree of F^{er}. or topical Determination, P^{er}isth^{or}a, or Inflamm. Diathesis, Bleeding is particularly indicated. But in Cases attended with great Lowness where there is a relaxed Habit & a debilitated State of the Blood, this is indeed improper. Where

Menorrhagia.

When the Dis. is the Effect of Spasm, Bleeding may be of Service as an Antispasmodic.

2. The Regimen in genl. ought to be extremely cool and particularly if there be any Degree of Febr. In this Case as in ot. Haemorrh. a Diet of cold Meats is sometimes found to answer extremely well. In genl. Prop. that are subject to this Dis. unless it be attended with a dissolved State of the Blood ought to live much upon Milk and Vegetable Diet & it is proper always to lie cool. It would be best to lie upon a Mattress.

3. Both in the Intervals & in the Time of the Flux it is of particular Conseq. to keep the Belly open. Castoreum brings on Stool in the Rectum with ease over the Dis. It is therefore best to keep the Belly open, & by such Med. as operate with the least Stimulus such as Sulphur.

4. During the Time of the Flux the utmost Rest both of Body & Mind is partic. necessary. Women at that Time shd. rather be induced.

It is difficult to determine w^h a degree shd. be given in the Intervals with regard to Exercise. If it be carried beyond certⁿ Bounds it tends to bring on the Dis. At the same time if out of the Fear of being it on, we keep the Pat^t. warm & lying much in Bed, it increases that Relaxatⁿ of the Habit that brings it on.
It is in -

Menorrhagia.

I think that in all Cases it is proper to use gentle Exercise to have cool Air, tho' dur^g the Time of the Dis. absolute Rest is necessary.

5. Those that are much debilitated by having a poor dissolved State of the Bl. ought I think by all Means to have Cordials. Good Claret is one of the best that can be given them.

6. Whenever the Dis. is the Conseq^{ce} of Spasm, Opium is one of the Prince^{ly} Remedies.

7. When the Flux is very viol. besides w^h I ment^d just now, there are a Variety ofstringents made Use of such as Eligar Oli: and Illum^e & c^o: a Dram of Illum^e to a Pint of Milk makes it. regulate & ʒss. of this may be taken 2 or 3 Times a Day.

Bark I look upon as an admirable Med: in this Case, but it has not a constant Influence at the Time of the Flux. 'Tis of the most Service in the Inter^{val} to prevent the coming on of the Flux. Confect^o Japonic. The R. Ros. & many of the Seeds are taken in the Dis. in a Variety of Shapes. But I think that Opium is infinitely better all the Med^s that can be given after bleeding, as I mention'd.

8. Somet^{imes} the putting the Hands into warm Water will afford Relief, w^{hen} the Pat^t is like to faint by the excessive Evacuation, by a Hurrying the Determination.

9. In Gonorrhoea, Emollient Clysters.

Menorrhagia.

10. Vomits are sometimes given in the Interu. & even dur^g the Time of Flux. They have somet^e a good Effect in stopping it; but I w^d not prescribe a Vom. unles there are evident Marks of something morbid in the Stom: - Where there is gr. Sickness a copious Vomiting will somet^e answe^r extremely well both in prevent^g the Dis. & in curre^g it off. It w^d seem that somet^e an acrid Matter Animal^e in the Stom. tends to keep up the Dis. & when that is removed the Dis. is removed.

11. As to Tonics. Steel & Min^{er}al Waters w^{ch} the Habit is much accustom^d may be us^d wth gr^t Advantage, & Cold Bath wth Laudum.

12. With regard to applicⁿ to the Uterus itself I look upon these as gen. improp^r because the Ut. is a Pt. of the Hum: Bod. w^{ch} is particularly apt to turn scirrhous & to ulcerate.

13. There are some Inst^s where Sacchar. Saturni has been applied with Success w^{ch} the Hemorrh. is excessive. but I think it is much better to apply it to the Bottom of the Belly than by any Injectⁿ into the Ut. itself. But I think that in gen^l there is very rarely an Occasⁿ for external applicⁿ at all. It is extremely seldom that Pers^{on}: die of this or any other internal Hemorrh. since before things come to such a height a fainting comes on & then the Hemorrh: stops of itself.

Leucorrh.

Leucorrhœa.

The Leucorrhœa or Fluor albus gen. makes its first appearance soon after the Menses, in 2 or 3 Days after they have ceased this begins. But on the contrary this somet. precedes the other & in some Wom: the Fluor alb: continues during the whole Interval of the Menses. Somet. it is attended with a total Abs: of the Menses, & I have known many Girls have it for some Months or even a year or two before the Menses have come on. The Disch: is extremely different: It is in gen: a whitish Mucus that comes off in strands enough; but somet. it has consid: Acidity. At o^r. Times it is of a greenish Colour, fetid, & acrid in so much as to prod. an Inflam: of the Vagina, Ulceration & Acre: Ulcing. In this Situation it is impossible to distinguish it from algonorrhœa, unless fr: a know: of the occasional Cause. It is said that a Fluor Alb: always ceases at the Time of the Menses, but it is a Thing we can know nothing of at all. It proceeds from a Supposition that it flows from diff: Vessels wh: does not seem to be the Case; besides w^h the Menses are flow: it is impossible to kn. w^h there be a Fluor albus or not.

The Symptoms consequent upon the Fluor alb: are a great Degree of Languor & Languor of the whole System & a total Abs: of Complexion. It impairs all the digestive Powers, deranges the Appetite and brings on

Leucorrhoea.

on all the Symp^{ts} of Hypochondriasis, & almost constantly produces Sterility; but this is only the case where it has continued very long. We must however observe one remarkable Circumst^{ce}, that if a Womⁿ has the Fluor alb. when she comes to be with Child, the Fluor alb. always stops, & indeed it very often proves a Cure when no o^r Remed^y affect it.

'Tis commonly attended with Costiveness, with Pain and Weakn^s in the Back; this is an inseparable Attend^t. There is commonly too a weak irreg^r Pulse, a Palpitⁿ of the Heart, & the like Hypochond^{ic} Symp^{ts}. When it continues long & is very unsatiable it often prod. a Disposition to Dropsy, great Weakness & Wasting of the Body, & it is in many Cases an extremely obstinate Dis. to cure.

Causes. ()

It happens principally to Women that are a little advanced in Life, to those that have a lax Habit, that have suffered frequent Aborts, to Womⁿ that use little Exercise, that drink much weak diluting Liquors, and to those that eat up Food without Exercise. It is often the consequence of an immod. Flow of the Menses & Lochia, or on the contrary it is so much an Attend^t upon a total Suppression of the Menses.

Leucorrhoea.

Prox: Cause.

May be either a relaxed State of the Vessels or an increased Determinⁿ to the Uterus. It may depend too upon a poor & relaxed State of the Blood.

Cure.

1. The gen^l Indications of Cure are just the same as in the Profuse Menstru^{is} arising from Laxity, thin Blood, or an over Determinⁿ. The princ^l Thing is obs. every Thing with Respect to Regimen & Med^s that tends to brace & invigorate the System - Ex. Temperance with Respect to eat^g & drink^g is partic^l proper as well as a great deal of Exercise; but not in such a Degree as to waste the Strength & Spirits because that is debilitating the System; but such as the Pat^t can bear easily; tends to promote Perspiratⁿ & in consequence of that to take off the Determinⁿ to the Uterus.

2^o The Use of the cold Bath is admirable in the Dis^o. The use of the Bark & of Steel & the moderate Use of Claret are all proper. In many Cases the Copious Bals^m has been prescribed. I have known a few Inst^s where it has been of Service, but I think that in general it is of little or no Use.

3. The

Leucorrhœa.

3. The severity of Hem: & Hypochondriac Complaints require a peculiar Attention; this makes gentle Emetics from Time to Time were useful in some, & much benefit.
4. It is proper to keep the Belly open by gentle Laxatives. The Diet sh^d be solid & the Cat^h sh^d avoid all Acid & Liquors. When there is a morbid Acid in the Hem: it is often the Cause in this Cas. it is proper to use the Testaceal Enema, or Magnesia as the Belly is costive or open & to use Lime-water.
5. With regard to astringent Injections into the Uterus in Cases of Fluor alb: I never did practice it myself, nor do I think it is ever attended with good Effects. & I sh^d always chuse to avoid them for Reasons formerly given.

Diseases of Pregnant Women.

you will find that the Common People who live in the Country
Lead nat^l. Lives & that therefore are healthy before Pregnancy are
extremely little affected during the Time of Pregnancy. I have known them
that have been sickly at other Times also. enjoy good Health in Pregnancy.
This is partic. the Case w^h it takes its Rise fr. the bad State of
the Menstrues or the Fluor alb. A Plethoric Pulmon. is either cured or
suspended at these Times. The Sickness in the Morn^g is the only
Consequence. It is not the Effect of Plethora, but of an altered
Order in it. Some Women are subject at this Time to Hemorrh^g &
from the Nose which is sometimes occasioned by real Plethora arising from
Want of Exercise & too full Living. A Hemorrh. proceeding fr. this
Cause, must be treated by Bleed^g, Exercise & Temperance & keeping
the Belly open. If the pregnant Woman is used to bleeding, it
must be continued or else such a Hemorrh. will be apt to come on.
Such at the same Time I must say that I look upon the common
Practice of Bleed^g in Prgn. as an exceed^g bad Practice. It is looked
upon as one of the best Rules that every pregnant Woman must be
obed^t & therefore fr^m that Law of Habit in the Constitution if they
are accustomed to be bled with the first 2 or 3 Children it cannot
be

Dis: of Pregnant W.

be laid aside with^d y^t Inconvenience, because it is apt to
bring on the month^{ly} & somet^e Libation. But for a Wom. in perfect
Health to bleed is one of the most absurd & unnatural Practices.

It may be proper in certⁿ Circumst^s to do it; But it sh^d never be
done by way of Precaution. Some do it early in their Pregnancy &
many others do it not only at this Time, but again 3 or 4 Weeks
before they are bro^t to Bed; a most absurd Practice! The Sym:
are much better carried off by Abstinence, Temperance and
keeping an open Belly. This is the prop^r Way to take off
Plethora, unless the Sy:^s are particularly urgent; but such is the
Case; that Menkind rather than subject themselves to such
disagreeable Remedies as Temperance Abstinence & Exercise
will submit to Evacuati^on.

Women are subject somet^e in their Pregnancy to a fastitude
to flushing & Tooth ach who are not subject to these Compl^{ts} at
other Times. And it is gen. observ^d those that are most subject
to Tooth ach at this Time are less so to Sickness & Vomiting.
The Rem. I ment^d just now I look upon as the most effectual
in these Compl^{ts}, viz^t Abstinence Temperance & Exercise; they
are I believe suffic^t in gen^l. where they are not gentle
Evacuations may be made Use of. ~

Another

Diff: of Pregnant W.

Another Sym^m is that of Languor. I shall not dispute but that in partic. Cases this may take Place, but I am sure it depends very much upon Indulgence. Where it does take Place even Humanity w^d make a Person go any reasonable Length in indulging it. But it is my Opinⁿ that it is a more Dis: of the Imaginⁿ fostered principally by Indulgence: & that where it does take Place it may easily be got the better of.

With Regard to Sicknefs, it seems to be a natl. Sym^m. It comes 9 or 10 Days after the 1st Suppressⁿ of the Menstrues & goes off of itself in abt 6 Weeks Time. The only Thing necessary is just to palliate its Violence. & Wom. someti^m as soon as she awakes in the morning is for to take something in Bed to make her vomit more easily than she w^d without it. & it seems to be no improper Pract^c. I have no Example myself of giv^g a Woman a gentle Vomit often to see w^t the Dis. proceeds fr^m a Fullness of the Stom: We need not be afraid of the Operⁿ of a gentle Vomit to a Wom: who strains every Morning much more than she does in Conseq^{ce} of the Emetic. The Nausea may be someti^m put off by a little Tea & someti^m by a gentle Quinter, or a glass of Wine or any of the Sweet Liquors will sometimes put it off. Some Wom. know this too well & it thereby becomes a most destructive Thing to their Health. Many
hurt

Diff: of Pregnant W:

hurt both themselves & their Children by this means; they find Relief by it & therefore have Recourse to it freq^t. But I think it is much better, at least if there is any Suspicion of a ^{bad} to prescribe some or Med. - any of the Cordials such as Vol. Alk. & a few Drops of L. L., than to allow em to make use of a Rem: w^{ch} they may apply to w^h they please.

There is a Faint^g. somet^e occas^d by a compression of the uterus upon the Illiac Vains w^{ch} prevents the necessary Retⁿ of the Bl: to the Heart. But this removes of itself upon a Change of Posture. Somet^e there is a Faint^g. in Conseq^{ce} of Lethargy & the Motion of the Child. In that Case it is not a ^{Sign} of parturition. Conseq^{ce} & soon goes off.

A Pain in the Stom: is I think generally the Effect of a morbid Acidity & is removed by Magnesia Laev^{is} Laxative.

A Pain in the Breast is: not^e in Pregnancy & it is dang^{er} & I think an absurd & unnatural Pract^e that many use to apply repell^{ent} Med^{ic} to the Breast to prevent the Milk from com^{ing} thro^{ugh} in As the Mo^{ther} is not to suckle the Child it is tho^{ught} nat^{al} to prevent the Flow there at that Time; & Voth^{ing} can be a more Diabolical Practice than this & Voth^{ing} can be more dang^{er} than to do such violence to Nature. If the Pain be violent a little bleeding may

Dis. of Pregnant W.

may be necessary, but Nothing ought to be applied but what is perfectly Emollient.

Abortion

This is a Dis. that is the most fatal of any to Pregnant Women. It is most frequent at the 3^d Mo. of Pregnancy but often happens at the usual Menstr. Period. The attend^t Sympt^{ms} are a Shiver & Coldness of the Extremities, a Pain in the Loins & in the Belly & in the Pubis, a sudden Swelling of the Breasts, a quick Pulse & Discharge of Water, a Fainting & at last an Expulsion of the Fetus. Abortions are seldom dangerous before the 5th Month of Pregnancy, but after that they are often fatal, esp. when there are violent Hemorrhages, Faintings & Convulsions.

In the Time of Pregnancy there are often Hemorrhages & Disch^{rg} of Menstr. Blood fr^m the Uterus without abortion. This may be owing to a Detachment of part of the Placenta which again unites & the Woman goes on to her natural Time.

The Causes of Abortion

- 1st It may be owing to the Death of the Fetus.
- 2^d It may be occas^d by Stimulus fr^m the Uterus w^{ch} diseased, or from Dis. of the neighbouring Parts, esp. if the Woman is of a mobile

Dis. of Pregnant W.

Mobile Constitution.

3. Whatever greatly quickens Circulatⁿ & determines the Blood to the Uterus, as strong Emenag^{ic}. Viol^t. Exercise, a sudden Sick, a Stroke on the Belly, strong Catharticks, viol^t. Stomachs, Lifting heavy Weights, Viol^t. Emotions of Mind, & the Patients being weakened by the Fluor Alb. formerly, viol^t. Strain^d. upon going to stool wth costive^s.

4. Former Habits of Abortion. Women w^h they have begun, had never have a child that goes its full Time.

5. Weakness & Relaxatⁿ. fr: the Profluc: Mensium or Fluor alb: & especially if these Dis^{es}. continue during Pregnancy.

6. The particular Situation of the Fetus will sometimes occasⁿ. it: for Instance if the Umbilic Cord gets round the Neck, or there are certain Circumst^{ces}. of the Placenta that may prod^{uce}. Abortion tho' there be none of the other Causes.

As to the Proximate Cause it may be excessive Plethora or Inanition, or upon Spasm or it may be the same with an immod^{erate} Flow of the Menses.

Cure.

1. Bleeding is the Remedy that is most common.

2^d. Astring^{ts}. of the same kind as I ment^d. in Excess^{ive} Mens^{es} or menorrhoea viz: Cort: Peruv: R: Ros: Cons: Capivi Ssp: & c^c.

Dis: of Pregnant W.

3. Opiates are very useful for preventing abortion from Spasm or violent Emotions of Mind & if it is not possible to prevent it they accelerate the Birth by taking off the Pain & Spasm. But they must not be given till after bleeding.
4. As to Regimen the Wom. sho^d be kept in the most perfect Quiet both of Body and Mind & ought to be confined to Bed, or wh^{ch} is better to lie above the Bed in the coolest Manner & always to sleep upon a Matras. The Antiphlogistic Regimⁿ is necess^y, cooling Diet & Med^o abstinence from fermented Liquors unless the Case requires a little Wine, but it must be taken very sparingly & with gr^{at} Caution; Animal Food is improper; Every Thing abt^g the Wom. must be quite loose.
5. The introducing Cephalics into the Vagina covered with some Lubricant, is a common Practice, but I think it is a very dangerous & mischievous one.
6. In case the Floodings are excessive & there is a threatening of the Woman's Life it is then necessary to proceed to Delivery, esp^l when it proceeds from external Violence.

Swellings of the Legs.

In the last Dis: of Preg: W: I shall mention. This uneasy Sym comes on in the last Month of Pregnancy in Conseq^{ce} of the Child's Pressure

Diff of Pregnant W.

Prepares on the Iliac Veins. Hence Varices in the Veins of the Legs, Adematous Swell^g abt^g the Pudenda, Pain in the Back, Dyspnoea, obstinate Constipation, Scatulence, Hemorrhages, Swell^g of the Face &c. As many of these Sw^g are ow^d to a Debility of the System they cannot be removed by any Med^l dur^g Pregnancy, but go off spontaneously when the Womⁿ is delivered. Relieving an open Belly & proper suspensory Bandages relieve the Swelling of the Legs. Laxative Clysters are of great Service. The Varices in the Veins of Adematous Swell^g abt^g the Pudenda are relieved by Punctures. The Pain occasioned by the Hemorrhoids may be relieved by Leeches or Emollient Ointment^{ts} which are better. Sometimes they occasⁿ such violent Pain as to endanger Abortion, wⁿ this is the Case they sh^d be opened wth a Lancet, but not unless it be a Case of great Necessity, as the Hemorrh^g from th^m is difficultly stopped. Suppression of Urine is gen^l ow^d to the Pressure of the Child's Head & is often relieved by suspensory Bandages but if these fail the Catheter may be introduced.

The Circumstances of Labour belong to another Province.

Diseases of Women in Child-bed

The Natural Ity of Lochia is diff^d in diff^d women & is observ^d that that those of a weak & Delicate Const have them in the 1st Ity in like manner as the Menstru^{al} & the Ity is various so is the - - - Contin^uance of it flow. There is a kind of Serous Discharge if continues for a Cons^{id}. Time after the Bloody Discharge is taken off. an immoderate Discharge of the Lochia is most dang^{er}. in^{im}ed. after Delivery, esp when attended with pains, convulsions, Loss of Sight, Trinitus Aurium, sinking of it pulse & voice syncope when it - Thus comes on some t^{ime} after Labour it is preceded by severest Symptoms and some of it usually proceed Haemorrhages in other parts of the body. Immoderate

As to the Cause of it Flow of the Lochia, they may be reduced to the following heads.

1. A. hot Regimen & this too some t^{ime}s occasions a Suppression of them, both of which are equally - Dangerous. & also - produces a local and critical Eruptions which are merely - Symptomatic never critical
2. From swelling of Milk p^{er} Breast w^h begins to flow ab^{out} 4th 3^d Day after delivery and if then rep^{re}ssed is attended with bad Conseq^ues.
3. It may arise fr^{om} a sudden Determination of the B^{lood} to

Uterus & o/pasum. 2

4. Tr. viol. Emotions of mind.

5. Viol. done to the Uterus in the time of Labour as in
extract 9. of placenta by Force.

6. It may arise & retention of the placenta & a second Child
left in the uterus & fr. fleshy Excreescences growing there all
of w^{ch} prevent its Contraction.

7. Some of B^d will be accumulated in the Uter. vagina &
discharge all at once, but if it is not attended with any Danger

Cure

where in imminent. Flow of the Lochia is owing to a Retention
of adhesion of some part of the Placenta, Extraction is
the only Remedy. On gen. of Coolest Regimen sh^d be
observed. Bleeding is held. necess. unless when it dis. is
owing to bad Humours.

For Sipping of the Throat
& Extremities wth Ligatures & proper Bandages are of
the grst service, of the Time is void. Cloths dipped in
oxycrate, & applied to the Bottom of the Belly & back so
good (and the grst Quiet, both of Body & mind sh^d be

Observed opiate are of grst service in the On. esp when it proceeds
fr. Spasm, but are not safe when there is an Infl^d. Diarrhea
The pat^t sh^d be kept very clean & her Cloaths seg^d by shifted
otherwise if Effluvia become highly putrid & offensive to
the air & may be attended wth fatal Conseq. It is a
very ridiculous prejudice w^{ch} some have ag^t. Shifting

Lochia Suppressa

the parts & outlet, it is quite safe the Duration of y^e Lochia varies in Diff^t women & it generally changes its appearance a few Days after Delivery, gradually alters its colour and becomes pale & continues so for 5. Days, but soon the Return upon y^e woman getting out of Bed & using Exercise. A sudden Suppression is succeeded by Swelling & Hardness of y^e Belly, pain & pulsation in y^e part, Fever and other Sy^{ts} of Inflamm. of y^e uterus and or Urine & sometimes of Oscheum, but the Sy^{ts} don't alw affect y^e uterus inned. but some of Breast (abdomen & Ovisca & Brain are affected wth Infl^l w^{ch} often produces delirium Apoplexy & Convulsions. when it is suppressed in Sight it on occasions vomits & Difficulty of Breathing. The Suppression is removed on its bad Effects prevented by a Return of y^e Milk by nasal Acim^e, a Discharge of Urine Diarrhea, profuse Emetics & such any Evolutions w^{ch} in this Case are symptomatic of Abscesses in diff^t parts of the Body. Some y^e Lochia are not secreted at all & are sometimes stopped by coagulated B^l. The Continuation of the suppression is sh^d. by Shivering, pain, alternate Heat & Cold, a quick pulse &c. Gangrene is known to be begun by a sudden diminution of pain the p. become,

feeble, the Extrem^l cold &c.

The Occasional Causes are

1. The Lochia may be suppressed by catching Cold, with in these Cases is owing to their being kept too warm by too hot a Regimen & w^h when this has been y^e Case the smallest Breath of air endangers y^e hurting of them.
 2. It may arise fr. sudden & violent Emotions of mind
 3. Fr. Diarrhea or Fr. Evacuations
 4. Fr. y^e inprop. use of astrin^gts & of y^e w^h is given wth a view to suppress immed Fluses.
 5. Fr. Hysteric affections.
 6. Fr. y^e forcing back the Milk
 7. Fr. applying too tight Bandages after Delivery
 8. It is often y^e Consequence of hot Regimen.
 9. Somet. it is an Epidemic wth any o^r affligable cause
- As y^e Lochia stop often wth any bad Conseq^o we sho^d. Solicit their Return but Cautionally For if we fail of bringing 'em back we may induce Fever & an Infl^o of y^e Uterus, however if a Suppresⁿ of y^e Lochia be attended wth Infl^o. For it must be treated just as other Inflam^os bleeding as Somet. indicated as liberally as in

Dis^e of W^h in Childbed

as in Pleurisy but ought never to be practiced but in cases
of necessity In general it is best to bleed in the Feet The
Fomentum and warm Commentation to the uterus are of
service in restoring the Lochial Discharge. Emollient
Clusters should likewise be used, as the Faces in the Colon
and Rectum may be injurious to their irritation The Patient
should use a very cool Regimen and be allowed diluent Drink
at pleasure but not forced to take any more than is agreeable
Diapnoetic are of service but should be of the mixed kind
& the Neutral salts (Spir^t) Muscivori and saline Percolate
are most proper. Saffron is a common Medicine in this Dis^e
which the prevalence of Custom obliges us to comply with tho'
of no Service especially in the 1st. Dose it is commonly
given in, for it may be taken in quadruple the common Dose
without producing much Effect. Opium is of great Service
in promoting the Lochial Flux especially where the Suppres^s
is owing to Spasm or in Cases of Febr^e or Hypotonical Consp^l
in these Opium and Muc^l are Serviceable but where an
Inflam^e Diathesis prevails they are improper. If this
time for a Fever similar to that that is Epidemic comes
on or an Aguish Paroxysm continues the whole time

Dis. of Women in Ch: bed.

The Weir.

The Disease called Weir comes on with all the
Symptoms of an Intermit. or Infl. Fever and continues
only for about 24 hours. It comes on with Chills -
Coldness &c. succeeded by heat and is sometimes
attended with Delirium and this is occasioned by all
the Causes of Suppressed Lactia. The Dis. generally
terminates in profuse universal Sweat and if properly
treated is not attended with much Danger. When the
Cold fit continues long, warm of Rementation are
of Service and a moderate Quantity of Diluent Drink
but it is dangerous to force a Sweat, least an Inflam.
of the Uterus be brought on. Opiate are useful in
promoting a Diaphoresis and are for Languid Women
the best Diaphoretics and Antispasmodics that can
be used.

Dis. of Childbed W.

Milk Fever.

Beginn about the 3^d day after Delivery with a
great swelling and pain in the Breasts and Axillae.
The Lactia much diminished, This Dis. is owing to an
Irritation brought on in consequence of a too great and
sudden flow of Milk into the Breasts and an accumulation
of Milk there is also induced, whence a hardness is produced
and pain is occasioned by the Stimulus and repulsion of the
Milk which induces It & Repulsion of the Suckling of
the Breasts is often attended with fatal consequences. Mixtures
of Mercurius and Opium are commonly applied but are
very dangerous and are apt to induce Delirium and Scurvy
of the Breast sometimes but what is rarely, Emollient ought to
be applied. This Dis. is commonly carried off by copious
evacuations Diarrhoea critical Menstrues and Abscesses in differ-
ent parts of the Body. This Dis. may be prevented entirely by
putting the Child to the Breast about 12 hours after Birth.
This makes the Milk flow gradually into the Breasts and
what the Child takes at this time proves a most useful
Cathartic, If the Mother does not Suckle her own Child the

Dis. of Wom. in Childbed

A Sick ought not to be rejected but the Child should be allowed to suck two or three weeks leaving it off soon, gradually, when the Fever is begun it may be relieved by having the Breasts sucked by a Nurse or which is still better by the Child. keeping at the same time an open Belly and using a cool Regimen & applying emollient Fomentations to the Breast. This is

generally sufficient. Be no means allow repellent Applications for they are attended with great Danger on account of their causing a Disruption of Blood from the Breasts to the Uterus which may induce Inflamm. there. The advantages that arise from allowing the Child to suck after Birth in about 12 hours are fully known Of 4400 women who were treated in this way in the Westminster Hospital by Dr Hunter only 4 died and these had either no nipples or bad thickened in their Breasts before Delivery

Thus I have finished what I had to say on the Dis. of Women -

